The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Badly behaved children abound at the watering places.

—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* now expects a Terry-Bull war.

—A farmer of Savannah, Ga., has cotton on his farm six feet high.

—California has put up nearly three million cans of strawberries this year.

—In Anderson, Ky., is a mother whose five beautiful babes were all born in one day.

—Butler says he is still in the Congressional field—all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

—A bathing costume worn by a lady at Seabright is a black silk dress *en train* and 5-button gloves.

—A Florida man raised 300 bushels of cucumbers, and, sending them to New York early, made $4,500.

—The mortality lists, in this and other cities, show how great is the stress of the heated term upon the people.

—Even in these torrid days there is calm and comfort in contemplating the sweet smile of expectancy that lights up the countenance of a young doctor in an apple orchard.

—After all, that conference between Tilden and Hendricks seems not to have healed the breach, as Hendricks is reported to have returned home melancholy and mad.

—Martin I. Townsend, who is spoken of as Republican candidate for Governor of New York, is 66 years old, stout and jolly looking, with straight, whitish hair, and is a member of the Troy bar.

—The London *World* hints that a nobleman who is noted for his heavy wagers has refused to pay some of his losses at Ascot. Which, of course, means that Earl Dudley declines to make good his bet of £20,000 to £7,000 on Petrarch. He believes that the colt was pulled.

—Miss Field kept up her reputation for liveliness in her speech at the dinner for the benefit of the London Hospital for Throat Diseases. English dinners are proverbially solemn affairs, and it was doubtless a relief from the stateliness of the occasion when Miss Field, responding to the toast of "the ladies," declared that she preferred "the gentlemen."

—The funeral of the three Thielhorn's, the Trenton murderers on Saturday was a sad affair. Amelia Thielhorn tried her best to get her wretched brothers interred in some of the cemeteries, she cared not which, only that they might be spared the Potter's Field. She offered over $700—all she had—but the money was refused, and there was no recourse but the Potter's Field.

—Steps should immediately be taken by the Postoffice Deparment and Congress to investigate the matter of fast mails. To go back to the old slow system would disarrange everything. Fast mail trains we must have, no matter what they cost. After a full investigation of the whole subject we are confident the House will cheerfully vote whatever may be necessary to increase the efficiency of the Postoffice Department. To do otherwise would be a very fatal mistake.

—Put into plain words the problem of the watering places is this: The classes on whom summer hotels mainly depend having lost much of their money are determined to economize, but wish to do so at the expense of others. They are unwilling to relinquish a single comfort, they are determined not to surrender a single luxury, but they want to have them all for less than will suit their depleted purses. And as the hotel men feel that to yield would be simply to go into bankruptcy they will not recede an inch.

—A pompous Democratic lawyer at Delhi, N. Y., on hearing of Tilden's nomination, had the impudence to announce the fact in court, and moved "that in honor thereof the court do now adjourn." Judge Follet, who was presiding, replied with a twinkle in his eye: "It is certainly always honored by courts to adjourn when the announcement of the death of any gentleman, distinguished for long and honorable service to the State or nation, is made; but I know of no precedent for a court to adjourn when the announcement that a man has been struck with death. The motion is denied."

—The business situation throughout the West and Northwest is thus characterized by the Chicago *Tribune* of Friday: "Trade is not stagnant, but is reduced in volume and the basis of profits is low. No change is looked for among bankers or business men until midsummer is over. The fall activity should begin by the middle of August, and there are many reasons for thinking it will show an improvement over preceding seasons. No one looks for a sudden leap into good times, but with good crops there ought to be a fair trade and an improved tone in commercial and financial circles."

—A New York dispatch says: There is an *on dit* in very well informed circles that Mr. Manton Marble, late editor and proprietor of the New York *World*, is to be married shortly to a handsome and wealthy widow, Mrs. Lombard. Mr. Marble's first wife was a Miss Delia West, of Rochester, N. Y., a young lady of great intelligence and exceeding refinement and grace of manner. She left two children, one of whom, I think, died, but the elder, a boy, must be now well grown—twelve years of age or more. Since his wife's death his sister has always lived with him, kept his house and taken care of his boy.

—The most reprehensible disposition is prevalent to make sport of the heroic efforts at economy which a few patriots, Judge Holman and "Blue Jeans" Williams, are making at Washington. The Washington *Star* encourages the tendency by reporting the following disrespectful conversation: "Two ladies were conversing in the rotunda of the Capitol this morning. 'Well,' said one, 'Congress cannot be patriotic, for the Capitol, not even the dome, was lit up on the Fourth of July.' 'Oh,' said the other, 'not patriotic? It is economic; I rather guess on the Fourth of July Holman and "Blue Jean" sat down on the gas meter."

—In reference to drinks for the warm season what we desire to impress upon our readers is the hygienic difference between cool water and ice water. Cold tea, but not iced tea, is particularly good, producing gentle perspiration without exhaustion. Cool, but not iced lemonade, moderately taken, is also good. Iced fresh milk in quantities is particularly injurious; but cool buttermilk or sour milk, not iced, will prove refreshing and easy of digestion. Alcoholic drinks, because of their heating and brain-congesting effects, no matter how much iced, are very pernicious at all times, hot weather, and even fermented drinks, except with meals, should be taken sparingly. A glass of claret in a tumbler of cold water would be good with dinner. Above all, let the fashionable order, "Bring me some ice water," be seldom heard.

—There is one State in the South so quiet and peaceable now that we never hear of it. Yet only two or three years ago it was a "hell upon earth," in which violence and lawlessness ruled everywhere, and the "nigger" was shot for amusement. We mean Arkansas. But one day Governor Clayton armed and drilled some regiments of militia, and sent them into the lawless districts to shoot down the roughs. They did it, according to all accounts, with a stern, unflinching purpose and a good aim; and they created peace and a desire for peace so strong that it lasts yet. We commend the example to Governor Chamberlain. It is his duty to see that justice is done to the Hamburg murderers. It does not belong to the Federal power. Let him do his duty, sternly and relentlessly, and he will save South Carolina, and arouse a public spirit which, to the disgrace of the State, seems to have gone to sleep.—*New York Herald.*

—The Turco-Servian war already furnishes its quota of horrors committed by the Turks. We read of Christian women and children being placed in front of Turkish trenches that they might receive the fire of the advancing Servians. Villages in Bulgaria have been burned, the men murdered and the children left to die. Such revolting atrocities are painful to read of from Europe in the nineteenth century. They are sure to beget equally savage retaliation wherever the Servians get the upper hand. In the honorable warfare of a people capable of such barbarism should be kept in power by the confederated selfishness of some of the great powers. We shall doubtless hear apologies for these inhuman acts from the lips of men who would be ashamed to hurt a stray kitten, but who, under the exigencies of "policy," can find excuse for massacre and rapine in their most repulsive forms.

—"Perley" has been looking up Hayes' record in Congress. He finds that he never made a speech, though he came pretty near it twice. He used to tell his friends that he was chairman of the Library Committee and the library don't need any speeches. He made a very efficient chairman, personally bossing the extensions to the library, getting the House to buy the Force collection, and taking Charles Sumner's advice about art matters. His associates on the committee were Judge Kelley and Mr. Hulburd, of New York. On his other committees (Private Land Claims) he had Kerr and Boutwell for colleagues. He sat up all night to help pass Boutwell's bill prohibiting rebels from practicing in the United States Courts. His most intimate friend, perhaps, was Gen. Garfield. As members came to know him, he obtained a reputation for sound sense and judgment which made his indorsement of a bill valuable to its proposer. He and his wife lived in pleasant lodgings, went to the official receptions, but didn't go into Washington "society."

FIRST EDITION.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Dispatch from General Crook.

Waiting for Reinforcements Before Attacking the Savages.

Victims of the Battle of the Rosebud.

GENERAL CROOK'S WHEREABOUTS.

He is Heard from at Last—Encamping on Goose Creek, Wy. T.—Awaiting Cavalry Reinforcements Before Avenging Custer's Death.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—General Sheridan has forwarded the following dispatches to General Sherman:

I had already ordered General Merritt to join General Crook, but he will be detained a few days, attempting to intercept Indians who have left the Red Cloud agency. I would suggest to Crook to unite with Terry and attack and chase the Indians, but I am so far away that I will have to leave them, as I have done.

CAMP ON GOOSE CREEK, WYOMING, July 12, VIA FETTERMAN, July 15.—My last information from the Red Cloud agency was that the Cheyennes had left there to reinforce the enemy in my front. As this takes away all disturbing elements from that section, I have availed myself of the Lieutenant General's permission and ordered eight companies of the Fifth cavalry, under Colonel Merritt, to join me at this point. The best information I can get from my front is that the Sioux have three fighting men to my one, although I have no doubt of my ability to whip them with my present force. A victory would likely be one barren of results, and so I have thought it best to defer attack until I can get the Fifth here, and then end the campaign with one crushing blow. Hostile Indians are, according to my advices, encamped on the Little Horn, near the base of the mountains, and will probably remain there until my reinforcement comes up.

I received a dispatch from General Terry this morning, asking me to co-operate. I will do so to the best of my ability.

[Signed] GEO. F. CROOK,
Brigadier General.

Ute Allies.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day directed E. H. Danfrith, Indian agent at White River Agency, to allow all Ute Indians who wished to join General Crook to leave the reservation for that purpose.

A Prospective Raid.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Telegrams from the West state that Indians are moving on Medicine Bow, a station on the Union Pacific Railroad, almost due south of Fort Fetterman, it is supposed for the purpose of capturing or destroying supplies which have been stored there recently in large quantities by the Government, there being fifty thousand rounds of ammunition among other things.

THE BATTLE OF THE ROSEBUD.

An Official List of the Killed and Wounded in Crook's Battle With the Savages.

CHICAGO, July 17.—The following is an official list of the killed in Crook's command at the battle of the Rosebud on the 17th: David Marshall, Sergeant Company F; Gilbert Rose, private Company F; Wm. J. Allen, private Company I; Eugene Flynn, private Company I; Anton Newkurker, Sergeant Company L; Richard Bennett, private Company L; Alfred Hosford, private Co. L; Brooks Connors, private Company L—all of the Third Cavalry. Among the wounded are Henry A. Gray, Captain Company G, Third Cavalry; Patrick O'Donnell, Sergeant of the same Company; Thomas Megher, First Sergeant Company I, Second Cavalry; Andrew Crosen, Sergeant Company I, Third Cavalry; James Carty, Corporal Company I, Third Cavalry; Samuel Cook, Sergeant Company L, Third Cavalry. Besides these, there were fifteen wounded, chiefly from the Third Cavalry.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Investigation of Cabinet Matters.

Mr. Knott says he does not intend to recall Mr. Bristow to press him any further with questions about Cabinet matters, though he may call him on other points. Mr. Bristow's friends say that he will not change his course toward the committee on account of the President's letter, and they add that this question of answering committees of Congress was formally discussed in the Cabinet, and that the President and all the Cabinet agreed that no answer should be made touching Cabinet proceedings or conversations to any committee of Congress.

Prospects of an Adjournment.

The final adjournment of Congress may reasonably be expected next week, between the 26th and 29th. If the impeachment case does not been delayed by the absence of Evans, there would now be a possibility of adjournment in a week. The trial cannot conclude without the testimony of Evans, for it would be acknowledged on all sides to be unfair to deprive Belknap of any evidence which he desires to introduce, or claims will be beneficial to his case. The Conference Committees are making some progress, and there is reason to hope that there may be agreement on all the bills very speedily. The Legislative bill and the Diplomatic bill seem to cause the most trouble. The River and Harbor bill might better be lost than pass in its present shape, and there are a respectable number of Senators who would vote to lay it on the table. The danger is that it will be to readily agreed to, and pass in its worst form. There is some talk of a Democratic caucus to consider the question of adjournment, but the general belief among Democrats is that the date will not be later than Tuesday of next week, and it is inferred from this that they propose to agree to the best terms they can get on the appropriation bills at that time. The end of the impeachment trial makes a convenient period for closing everything, and an adjournment soon after is so confidently expected that the general desire will become so strong to resist, though Mr. Randall would be glad to remain till October.

The Appropriation Bills

are still in an unsettled condition, with the prospect of a favorable adjustment farther away than on Saturday. The Sundry Civil bill was fixed upon Friday last in conference, and was supposed to be ready for reporting in both Houses. Yesterday, however, the bill was taken up again, and new propositions entertained, which will require at least one more day for adjustment, if it does not take the whole day. The Legislative bill is still in conference. It was asserted that some of them had new amendments to submit, and the bill will be delayed another day. The conference on the Legislative bill spent the entire time at their meetings in discussing the different propositions for agreement, but in reality made no visible progress on the bill. Propositions were submitted looking to the entire readjustment of some portions of the bill, which, if agreed to, will require a week or ten days to prepare the bill for action. Altogether the outlook is not so favorable for a satisfactory termination of the difference between the two Houses as when an adjournment took place on Saturday.

The New York Postoffice Building.

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have adopted Mr. Poppleton's report on the quarter of a million deficiency in the appropriation for the New York postoffice building. The committee say that the prices of supplies were reasonable, and that there was no extravagance in furniture, but find that the expenditure of $227,000 in excess of the appropriations constituted official misconduct on the part of those who had charge of the work, for which there is no excuse or palliation. "Your committee are satisfied," they say, in conclusion, "that the persons in charge of the work have been guilty of gross negligence and carelessness in the discharge of their official duty, if not utterly reckless of public interests. The committee find, however, that the persons holding claims against the Government for supplies thus furnished in excess of the appropriations are in good faith, and should be paid."

Mr. Pratt, a member of the committee, signs a minority report, extenuating the conduct of the officials, on the ground of the urgency of a speedy completion of the building.

Army Reunion.

General Sherman, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, has appointed Admiral D. D. Porter, General Wm. McKee Dunn, Colonel A. R. Mallory, Captain S. L. Phelps and Colonel John M. Bacon a Committee of Arrangements for the annual meeting, to take place in Washington City, on the 16th and 17th of October next, at which time the statue of General McPherson will be unveiled.

The Charges Against Ordway.

There is but sixty dollars difference between the voucher of Blackford, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms for the Louisiana investigating committee, and those of Ordway, which can be explained as having been expended by Ordway for various necessary incidental expenses not covered by Blackford's vouchers.

Greeting from Parisian Israelites.

The members of the Universal Israelite Alliance of Paris addressed a letter to the President, expressing to him to Congress and the whole American people, their good wishes for the prosperity of the Union.

Amendatory Internal Revenue Bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means have completed their amendatory internal revenue bill, and may report it to-day. There are no alterations in taxes, but the changes are principally with reference to the better administration of the present law.

A Governorship Declined.

General T. W. Bennett, recently nominated by the President for Governor of Idaho Territory, declines the office.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1876.

SENATE.

The impeachment trial was resumed, but owing to the absence of Evans, the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned till Wednesday.

The Bounty Bill.

Mr. LOGAN moved to make the House bill to equalize the bounties of those who served in the late war for the Union a special order to-morrow. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 29—two thirds not voting in the affirmative. Mr. Key voted with the Republicans in favor of the motion, and Messrs. Booth, Hamilton and Sargent with the Democrats against it.

Rivers and Harbors.

The Senate then considered the River and Harbor bill, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. Thurman to recommit that bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report a bill reducing the aggregate amount of the appropriations contained in it to a sum not to exceed four million dollars.

Pending the discussion, which partook of a political nature, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

The following, among other bills introduced, were referred:

By Mr. HOPKINS, appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the continuance of the Washington monument.

By Mr. PHILLIPS (Kansas), authorizing the President to accept the services of volunteers from Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wyoming, Colorado, Dakato and Utah, against the Sioux Indians.

By Mr. WADDELL, for the erection of an equestrian statue of Gen. Custer in Washington.

By Mr. LANDERS, for the immediate utilization of gold and silver bullion by certificates of value, to encourage the coinage thereof, and to make the standard silver dollar a full legal tender. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on motion of Mr. BANKS.

By Mr. EAMES, in addition to the bill for resumption of specie payment requiring six per cent. of the amount of outstanding legal tender notes to be set aside in coin every year until legal tenders are of equal value with gold.

Chinese Immigration.

The resolution of Mr. Piper for the appointment of a committee to proceed to California after adjournment, to investigate conjointly with the Senate Committee, or otherwise, the extent and effect of Chinese immigration, was adopted—yeas 185, nays 14.

Political Disabilities.

The bill to remove the political disabilities of G. T. Beauregard was passed.

Pensions.

Mr. MCDUGAL introduced a bill granting pensions to the heirs of officers and men killed in Custer's recent battle with Sioux, at increased rates proportionate to that of fifty dollars per month to the legal pension of a lieutenant colonel. Referred.

Specie Payments.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to report to-morrow a bill to repeal the act for resumption of specie payments. Negatived—102 to 92—not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. VANCE (Ohio) rose to offer a resolution directing the Banking Committee to report to-morrow a bill to repeal the resumption act, but a motion to adjourn was interposed by Mr. ELDER. The motion was lost—99 to 99. The resolution was then offered.

Mr. KASSON inquired whether it was in order to make such indirect attacks on Governor Tilden. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

The Speaker *pro tem.* said such remarks are not in order.

Another motion to adjourn was interposed by Mr. HUBBELL, and carried—yeas 100, nays 97.

Adjourned.

GOV. JEWELL AT HOME.

A Grand Ovation at Hartford.

HARTFORD, July 17.—The reception to Governor Jewell, in this city, to-night, was a grand ovation. A committee of citizens of both political parties met him in New Haven, and after a reception there came to Hartford by special train, stopping at Meriden, where there was a welcome address by Hon. O. H. Platt, and a response by Governor Jewell. At Hartford thousands of people assembled at the depot. A salute of fifteen guns was fired, and the arrival of the train was hailed with music, rockets and colored fires.

Mr. Jewell was welcomed by Mayor Sprague, Democrat, who said that the people felt that there was no blot upon his escutcheon, and that the determination of the people to resent an apparent injustice had added to this assemblage many of his political opponents.

Gov. Jewell expressed his gratification at the cordial welcome of his friends and neighbors, whom he was glad to meet again, and accepted the demonstration as an evidence that his friends approved his public course. He was glad to be promoted to the highest possible rank, that of an American private citizen.

A procession, consisting of seven companies of the First Regiment State militia, the Governor's Guard and Cambridge Guard (colored), then escorted the Governor to his residence, fire works being sent off on the roofs and the residences of citizens being generally illuminated and the streets thronged with people.

At his residence Hon. Henry C. Robinson made an address, welcoming him again to Hartford. He said his friends had applauded his promise to conduct his department at Washington on business principles, his resistance of the entreaties and threats of bad men, and his efforts in the cause of political reform, to which, he was proud to say, the heart of the nation is especially sensitive. We do not forget that there is in true manhood such stuff as circumstances of elevation to office cannot create nor removal from office destroy.

Governor Jewell responded, and after speaking of his gratification for his cordial reception to his home, said that when he took a position in the Cabinet he did announce that he would run his department as any business must be run for the benefit of the owners, which are the people; that he would punish fraud wherever discovered, and discharge all ignorant or drunken employes, and make honesty and fidelity the basis of appointment to office. How far he had done so the records of the Department and the verdict of the public must judge. The verdict to have been an honest official was better than to be an official.

Mayor Lewis, of New Haven, made a speech, in which he said the reason why Mr. Jewell, who was in Washington ten days ago, and was now in the private citizen, was because he was honest. The demonstration was without distinction of party.

AVERY'S PARDON.

President Grant to Grant Grace to the Imprisoned Felon.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—It is understood that Avery has at last been pardoned. His wife is in Jefferson City, and it is understood that he will return to Washington with her. The President, it is stated, takes the view that the effect upon Avery, mentally, of his disgrace has been rude, and that confinued imprisonment would endanger his life. It is but just to both the President and Avery to state that there is really some ground for this view. Public opinion here is far more favorably inclined towards Avery's reprieve than that of any of the other prisoners. The others, however, profess to see in the improvement in Avery's prospects new hope for themselves and intimate that a speedy release is coming.

The Situation not so Lovely.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—A reporter sought an interview to-day with Governor Hendricks, who has just returned from his conference with Tilden at Saratoga, but was unable to get anything out of him, the Governor refusing very decidedly to talk upon that subject. All that was learned was that after Governor Tilden has had his say to the committee, which will be in eight or ten days, then he will announce his decision. It was quite plain to be seen from the Governor's manner that Tilden and Saratoga had no delight for him. What the trouble is, it is not so easy to say.

SECOND EDITION

NEWS FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

The Freshest Gleanings from the Old World.

A Financial Crisis in India.

Earthquake Shock in Austria.

The New Sultan's Health Failing.

Financial Crisis in India.

LONDON, July 17.—The *Times* has a special from Calcutta, which says the exchange question occupies public attention to the almost entire exclusion of other topics. Whether the lowest point has been reached, whether the depression will be permanent or temporary, and whether any and what remedy is possible are the main subjects of conversation among all classes. The rate now is a fraction above 1 s. 6 d. per rupee, so that remitting small sums costs about 35 per cent. A large sum costs slightly less. The Government loss will nearly equal the gain from opium revenue. Except the mutiny, this is the worst crisis in the Anglo-Indian history, and there are few instances anywhere of a panic so crushing and so general. If the depression continues it will probably paralyze the import trade. The problem before the Indian Government calls for the most anxious consideration, and if the depression is to be permanent it will resolve itself into a question of how to stave off national bankruptcy.

Parliamentary Visitors to Philadelphia.

The *Echo* says it understands that the following members of Parliament will proceed to Philadelphia after the adjournment of the present session: Joseph Gillis Biggar, Jacob Bright, Thomas Burt, Frederick Edward Blackett, George Anderson, Charles Cameron, Joseph Cowen, Sir Charles Dilke, Baronet, Joseph Dodds, Charles Joseph Fay, Edward Temperly Gourley, Sir Henry Marshman Havesdock, Baronet, C. B. James Fortescue Harrison, Philip Henry, M. P., John Wallace, Sir Lawson, George Leeman, Alexander McDonald, Wm. Holmes, Anthony John Mundella, John O'Connor Powers, Jos. Whitease, Mr. Rylands, Thos. Enstace Smith, Patrick James Smith, James Clayton Stevenson, John Whitwell and Benjamin Whitworth. Right Hon. John Bright declines to go on account of ill health.

The Treaty of Paris.

In the House of Lords, Early Derby, replying to a question by Earl Russell (conservative), said: "I cannot advise Parliament to abrogate the declaration of the treaty of Paris, that a neutral flag protects an enemy's goods except contraband of war. His declaration has been in force for twenty years. England has passed it upon other Governments, and if she now withdraws it, it would raise a suspicion that she was preparing for war."

The Taxes in Bulgaria

Disraeli stated that a dispatch from Elliott, Turkish minister, at Constantinople, says the excesses in Bulgaria are deplorable, but published reports are grossly exaggerated. The Porte has been in a pledge single letter. Christian inhabitants are volunteering against Servia. The loyalty of Christians and Mohammedans against Servia is extraordinary.

The War in Herzegovina.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—The Governor General of Herzegovina telegraphs from Mostar as follows: All bulletins respecting pretended insurgent victories in Herzegovina are false. There has been no engagement except the one that sustained by Selim Pacha in the defile of Zallam, which I reported on the 13th inst. The Montenegrins, who are operating on the mountains and in deserted villages, have not approached populous districts. Our troops are concentrated. The reported capture of Gatzka, Bilek, Stolatz and Nevesinje is a pure invention. On the 13th inst. a company of Turkish troops from Kiek fell into an ambuscade of insurgents under General Panlovics. They suffered great loss, while sustaining an attack of superior forces, until the arrival of reinforcements, when the insurgents retreated.

Business Failures in London.

LONDON, July 17.—Robert Nunes, Alberga Brothers & Co., merchants, have failed. The liabilities are seventy thousand pounds. Gilbert, Wright & Clarke, wholesale hosiers, have also failed. The liabilities are fifty thousand pounds.

Earthquake Shock in Austria.

VIENNA, July 17.—A severe shock of earthquake, lasting several seconds, was experienced here this afternoon. No damage is reported.

A Servian Invasion.

BELGRADE, July 17.—A Servian detachment has invaded the white valley of Teplitza between Novi Bazar and Nisch. The villages therein have risen and furnished volunteers for the Servian army.

A statement published here, denying Turkish cruelties in Servia, says Gen. Tchernayeff has neither been surrounded nor beaten. No important battle is expected for a fortnight. Gen. Olimpics reports that the Turks are committing fearful atrocities, burning Servian and Bosnian villages, and massacring the inhabitants. The Servians are still before Novi Bazar. Despite Turkish assertions to the contrary, the Servians have not yet lost a single cannon.

The mother of Prince Milan has just died at Wurseberg, Bavaria.

A Great Panic

exists at Mostar, because of the Montenegrin successes. The Christians fear the vengeance of the Turks. The Montenegrins have interrupted communication between Trebinje and Ragusa.

Turks Abandoning Positions.

VIENNA, July 17.—The Turkish campaign seems strictly defensive. The Turks have abandoned their positions in lower Herzegovina, excepting some fortified places, and the strongest block houses. Even the evacuation of Mostar seems contemplated.

The Roumanian Memorandum.

VIENNA, July 17.—The Roumanian memorandum enumerates various points upon which Roumania wishes to formulate a settlement by a friendly understanding with the Porte. The principal of these are the admission of a Roumanian representative to the Diplomatic Corps at Constantinople and the recognition of his jurisdiction in matters concerning Roumanian subjects in Turkey; definition of the boundary relative to islands in the Danube; the conclusion of postal, telegraphic and extradition conventions with the Porte; recognition of Roumanian passports, and, finally, rectification of the frontier at the delta of the Danube, which will secure to Roumania the free use of its waters.

Furloughed.

LONDON, July 18.—The *Standard's* Vienna special says that Gen. Ignatieff has received six months furlough.

The Earthquake.

During the earthquake a wavy movement of the earth was visible. Church bells were set ringing and houses violently shaken.

Russian Aid Wanted.

Gen. Ichernayoff has sent a colonel to urge Russian sedeties to give them promised aid in men and money. Otherwise it will be too late.

The Sultan's Health.

The *Standard's* Constantinople correspondent telegraphs that the health of the Sultan causes great anxiety. He has never recovered from the shock caused by the suicide of Sultan Abdul Aziz and the murder of Hussein Avin Pasha, Minister of War. He is a mere wreck, and utterly unfit for business. Some have positively declared that symptoms of paralysis of the face have appeared. He is in imminent danger personally. I believe his abdication is very near. You may expect to hear at any moment that his brother reigns.

Montenegrin Independence.

The *Standard's* Vienna telegram says Montenegrin official papers state openly that the Prince of Montenegro means to conduct the war on his own account. He will have no alliance with Servia, though he considers the Servian operations useful, as engaging the attention of a large Turkish force.

The *Post's* Berlin special says Roumania has notified the powers that her mobilization is merely for the defence of her frontiers.

Turkish Cruelties.

The *Times'* special from Parakin states that the report of Gen. Olimpic concerning Turkish cruelties is confirmed. He says the Turks have killed several hundred women and children. In Bosnia they are cutting women and children to pieces, throwing them in the air and catching them upon bayonets. They cut off the heads or noses of the dead and wounded, whereas the wounded Turkish prisoners are treated like Servians.

The *Times'* Ragusa special says Selim Pasha, who was reported blockaded at Gacko, has escaped to Mostar, leaving his guns, baggage and ammunition.

Russian Mediation.

The *Times'* Vienna dispatch comments on the late rumor that Servia had asked for Russian mediation in favor of an armistice. It says the origin of this rumor may be traced to efforts which Servia is undoubtedly making to regain the good will of the powers, and above all of Russia, which she risked by her obstinacy in declaring war. The correspondent points out that the Servians so far have only been able to pass beyond the frontier. The Turks are gradually bringing up reinforcements. Servia gave a hint a week ago that she was always ready to negotiate. This hint was not, of course, taken. On Sunday Gen. Ismaliff, a Russian on Gen. Tchernayeff's staff, passed through Vienna for St. Petersburg on a mission, evidently with the object of propitiating the offended powers. The correspondent points out that Russia and Austria only recognized the belligerency of Montenegro, not that of Servia. The Austrian frontier commanders have been ordered to treat Servians who may cross the frontier exactly like insurgents.

The Sultan Depressed.

A Vienna dispatch says trustworthy intelligence from Constantinople says the Sultan is greatly depressed mentally, and secludes himself from his ministers. The last time he received them his manner was strange. He displayed alternately deep depression and violent fits of laughter. The investiture ceremony was delayed because of the Sultan's condition.

It is reported that England has declared her readiness to join in the agreement of the two Emperors on conditions including the preservation of Turkey, except provinces able to effect their own liberation.

Fortifying.

Mukhtar Pach is fortifying the hills south of Mostar, and is concentrating troops from the Bosnian and Servian frontiers. The slowness of the Montenegrin motives will probably permit the completion of the defences.

It is understood that the powers consider Roumania's demands inopportune.

The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says Greece has bought 14,000 rifles from Germany.

MINOR FOREIGN ITEMS.

REPORTS from all European capitals say Lord Derby's statement has made a very favorable impression.

LORD HENRY G. C. GORDON LENNOX, English Commissioner of Works and Buildings, has resigned in consequence of his connection with the Lisbon Tramway.

Reformed Episcopal Church Council.

OTTAWA, July 17.—In the Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the report of the Committee on Doctrine and Worship was taken up. After a lengthy discussion it was resolved, first, as the sense of this council, that all propositions for changes in the prayer book, which have been offered or shall be offered, be reported to the Committee on Doctrine and Worship. Second, that all such propositions be reported upon by that committee to the council of 1879, to be acted upon and finally adopted or rejected by the council of 1880. Adopted.

Trouble in the Democratic Camp.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A special from Saratoga to the *Commercial Advertiser* says: It has leaked out that there is an irreconcilable difference between Tilden and Hendricks, and hence the sudden disappearance of Tilden's letter of acceptance. It is very evident from the hurried manner Tilden and Hendricks left Saratoga that the meeting was not a harmonious one, and that there are wide differences between them on the currency question, which may oblige Hendricks to repudiate Tilden or peaceably withdraw from the ticket.

&c For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

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Horses and Carriages for Hire at low rates. Two Horse Coaches run daily on orders from Oakdale to Fayette, Shirland, Clinton and Frankfort Springs.

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MEETINGS.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee will be held

TUESDAY, JULY 18TH, AT 2 P. M.

At the New Headquarters,

CORNER OF FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

Sub-committees will then be announced, and preparations for the campaign will then be commenced.

CHAS. S. FETTERMAN, Chairman.
FRANK P. CASE, Secretary. h69

WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN or Manager of Retail Store. Seven years' experience in buying and selling. Reference given and required. Address box 180, West Newton, Pa. h67

WANTED — PARTNER — A GOOD MAN, capable of taking charge of the office business, as partner in a well established business. Capital required from $1,000 to $2,000. Address A., B. & C., this office. h61

WANTED—TO RENT TWO OR three unfurnished rooms in private house within 15 minutes' walk of Postoffice. Rent must be moderate. References given and required. Address "X," GAZETTE office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES to connect himself with some business person or firm, with his personal services and from $3,000 to $5,000 capital. References exchanged. Address "P. H. A.," GAZETTE office. h44

WANTED—PLACES FOR 10 FARM hands, also 15 Gardeners and Drivers; all experienced and have from 1 to 5 years' reference. Employment office, No. 1 Sixth street.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—

Money to loan in large and small amounts on City or Allegheny County property.

THOS. K. PETTY,
158 Fourth avenue, near Grant street.

TO LET

TO LET—STORY BRICK BUILDING No. 74 Wood street. Enquire of HAYS & GETTY, Market street, near Fourth. e93-TTHS

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables; 6 Second-hand Engine Lathes; 1 Trip Hammer, 1 Planer, T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street. R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES, attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at

JAMES HILL & CO.'S,
Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—CHEAP PROPERTY ON HIGHLAND AVENUE, near Penn, of about 2 acres, fronting 192 feet on Highland and Sheridan avenues, on which is a brick dwelling, outbuildings, shrubbery, &c. Apply to JOHN W. RIDDELL, Attorney, No. 109 Fourth avenue. h1

FOR SALE—STEAM PUMPS, LATHE and Drill Chucks, Taps and Dies, Twist Drills, Parker's Vise, Emery Wheels and Grinders, Set and Cap Screws, Hydraulic and Screw Jacks, Belting, Packing, and Manufacturers' supplies in general. HUTCHISON & CO., 112 Liberty and 5 Union streets.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house, situate on Fremont street, Second ward, Allegheny, well finished with all modern improvements, with lot 22x150 feet; will be sold at a bargain, by JOHN STERRITT & SON, Real Estate Agents, No. 43 North Diamond street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE — THE CELEBRATED OLINE COMPOUND, for lubricating shafting, engines, &c., 1 lb. equal to 3 gallons of the best oil. We will fit out mills, factories, &c., with cups, on 30 days' trial, and if not satisfactory, will be taken out at our expense. Sample cups furnished on application. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Our Tight-barrel, Stave and Heading Factory, including between two and three hundred thousand dry stock on hand. Capacity per day—12,000 to 15,000 saw

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1876.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF NEW YORK.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾.

BEN BUTLER denies that he has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass.

GENERAL CROOK announces that whilst the redskins are three to his one, he is able to whip them.

THE Democrats are dreadfully afraid that their opponents will "flaunt the bloody shirt," and thereby injure the chances of the Republican candidates. Their thoughtfulness is only equalled by their modesty.

GENERALS TERRY and CROOK, now that the latter has been heard from, will act in harmony, join forces, and deliver a crushing blow on SITTING BULL'S forces. It will doubtless be a war of extermination similar to that which brought the Modoc tribe to a sudden end.

THE House has at last, it would appear, yielded in its demand for the repeal of the National law guaranteeing the purity of elections. The Senate did well in standing firmly by this law, as it is the only obstacle thrown in the path of the ballot-box stuffers and repeaters of New York and elsewhere.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S new title of Empress of India does not appear to rest well on the minds of average Englishmen, and even JOHN BRIGHT is said to eschew it. What additional dignity or renown it adds to the simple but illustrious title of the "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland" it would be hard for one to see. England would be wise to ignore or better yet, drop it.

THE new loan that France has placed on the market is proving a greater success than its most ardent friends contemplated, proving that the vast load of debt already heaped up is not sufficient to weaken the national credit. Republican France has done many things which challenged the admiration of the world, but in no one thing has she demonstrated her capacity to a greater extent than in the management of her finances.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT appears determined to detect and expose the thieves in and about the State Capital. The latest discoveries are a couple of Democrats placed in power by that party of reform, who have hardly got well in their seats, before they are detected altering the returns from the Democratic county of Luzerne, and in conjunction with officials of that county, pocketing the difference, amounting to some thousands of dollars. It is a good thing we have a live, active, Republican Governor, and an honest one. Had such fellows as these detected scoundrels full sway, they would soon clear the State Treasury of its possessions, and steal all the revenue besides.

THE efforts of the House to reduce the army at this time, when an Indian war is in progress, the extent of which cannot now be determined, are, we are glad to learn finally abandoned. Much as the country needs economy in public expenditures and retrenchment wherever possible, this is certainly not the time to weaken the army. It were much better to strengthen this branch of the service, and apply the brakes in some other directions, where disaster in consequence will not be invited nor incurred. There is surely no good reason why the strength of the army should be weakened at this time, when our officers are calling for every available man to save them from the hosts of savages, threatening them with annihilation.

IN reply to the *Post*, we would say, that whenever the desperadoes of New Jersey show as much defiance of all law, and as little regard for the rights and the lives of the people, as the lawless Ku-Klux of Georgia and South Carolina recently exhibited at Hamburg, and whenever the courts and juries of New Jersey fail in their manifest duty of enforcing the laws of that State, and thereby fail to protect the lives of the people, and whenever the people of New Jersey fail in their duty to insist upon the proper enforcement of laws for the protection of life and liberty within her borders, as is the case in Georgia, then shall we join the *Post* in demanding that the Government troops and authority be called upon to keep the peace in that State.

OUR Wood street neighbor is reminded that the policy of treating with and arming the savages comes from away back in the times of Democratic authority. It is one of the old methods of that party which has fastened itself upon the country too strongly to be suddenly rooted out. It requires care and much thought to devise a new policy for the Indian treatment, and until this is decided the old Democratic idea must remain. We look, now, for its utter and radical annihilation, and a better system to be devised and put in force. We disown the present Indian policy altogether, and insist that it should be treated like all other Democratic policies—utterly eradicated from the public system. Give us a new policy for the Indian question, and discard the old one. The sooner the better.

THE Government evidently intends to make no move toward chastising the Sioux and their allies from the agency Indians, until a junction of the forces of TERRY, GIBBON and CROOK can be effected, and until the needed re-enforcements shall have arrived from the East. There could be nothing gained by a number of skirmishes and unimportant engagements between detached portions of the army and the savages, whilst great injury might be inflicted upon our troops by being caught and defeated in detail. It is evidently the intention of SHERIDAN to mass his forces, and strike the enemy at an opportune moment, such a severe blow that the power of the Government will be at once fully established, and all lingering notions that the Sioux and others may entertain, that the government of the Great Father is weak and powerless to assert its authority, will be forever driven out of their heads. We expect to hear the present silence broken before many weeks, perhaps days, by the news of another engagement between our forces and the followers of the fortunes of SITTING BULL, which will totally put an end for this summer at least, all opposition from that quarter. If this shall take the shape of a terrible Indian slaughter, wherein all the fighting savages shall perish at the hands of our troops, we will not be surprised in the least, for the resentful feelings created by CUSTER'S death, will not be allayed in any other way, nor will the boastful pride of the victorious bands be otherwise brought to complete obedience.

FROM the latest telegrams from the seat of war in Europe, it would appear that the Sultan stands in no great need of the assistance of England, and the fears of the English people, as expressed recently in the address to EARL DERBY, therefore, are premature. Turkey appears, thus far, amply able to handle her attacking enemies, without assistance from any quarter. Should Russia choose to take a hand, by and by, in the Servian cause, the present attitude of England as one of neutrality, would at least be safe. The struggle with the Great Northern Bear in 1854 and 1855, with France as an able ally, was a lesson that did not go unheeded; and DERBY'S inclination to let the Mohammedan take care of himself, this time is sound policy to say the least. England may be considered as out of the melee, whether Russia interferes or not, and the Christian government no longer allies with the Turks.

THE *World* is perhaps good enough authority on the subject of TILDEN'S recent interview with HENDRICKS. From that journal we learn that in that interview it was fully and finally agreed just how the two letters of acceptance should read. The notes of the two candidates were read and compared, and being found not to agree had to be harmonised. TILDEN wanted specie resumption in his, because New York and the East insisted upon it, whilst HENDRICKS stuck out for soft money and plenty of it, because the West considered that good Democratic doctrine. It is said that Sammy carried the day, and so we may look for a hard money letter. The Western Democracy will be appeased and quieted by the statament to be put shortly afloat through a confidential circular addressed to all Sound Democrats in the West, to the effect that TILDEN is old and feeble and must soon die, leaving the field clear for their man and soft money reform.

IT IS a good sign of returning prosperity to find that the exports from the country exceed so largely the imports, or in other words, that what we sell abroad so vastly exceeds what we buy. When the balance of trade is firmly established in our favor, and specie must be sent back from Europe in payment for our farm and industrial products, we may reasonably look for the speedy return of prosperity. What has made England great and rich and strong, so much as her position as a salesman, with the entire world for her customers? America must reach this condition before she can be considered fully and permanently prosperous. We can feed the world with our surplus farm products, clothe it with cotton, and light it with Pennsylvania oil. In these we must become the principal salesmen, with the world for a purchaser. Then can we hope to rival England in her prosperity. Sell all we can spare, produce all that is possible, and buy sparingly, then shall the era of general prosperity begin to dawn on our country. From the Bureau of statistics we get the following statement of our imports and exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876 (the returns for June not being all in, the figures for that month are partly estimated): "Domestic exports of merchandise (specie value), $522,000,000; foreign exports of merchandise (specie value), $14,000,000; total $536,000,000. Imports of merchandise, $460,000,000; excess of exports over imports $76,000,000. In the previous year the imports of merchandise exceeded the exports by over $19,000,000, a favorable showing in 1876 as compared with 1875 of about $95,000,000. Our exports of specie and bullion in 1876 exceeded the imports by $53,000,000.

IF Congress do not suddenly and unexpectedly adjourn, the committee charged with this specific work may yet have an opportunity at this session of reporting an effective bill to put a stop to all discriminations in railroad freight charges. Such a bill ought to pass promptly, and if our information from Washington is correct, it will have no opposition from the railroads, as their chief managers all represent, that through some such National measure must come their relief from the prevailing custom of inaugurating general railroad wars by competing lines upon any and every supposed grievance. When these periodical spells occur among railroad managers, through business must be done at damaging loss to the companies, and out of pure self-defence the deficit must be made up out of local traffic, and upon sections where there is no competition. If, therefore, the representations made, are correct and reliable, the different trunk lines will be benefited by the passage of a wise measure by Congress which will wholly break up this suicidal warfare among competing routes, whilst it will secure to the business and traveling public fair, just and equitable rates. It will, therefore, be a matter of rejoicing all around, and the prosperity ought to be hastened in every branch of trade. Let us hope that Pittsburgh, through the new order to be inaugurated, may regain what has been lost to her in manufactures and general trade, and again assume her proud position as first in manufacture of iron, oil, glass and other leading staples. We believe that the passage of a thorough measure of the kind indicated, through which each locality will receive the full benefit of its position, both geographically and as regards commodities, will re-instate this city before many years in her former position, produce at once an improvement in general trade, and add ultimately millions of dollars to the business done in the community. There can be no doubt of the fact, that this is the point to handle, and refine petroleum, one of the leading products of our State, now driven to a large extent by improper freight charges out of the city and out of the State. With the re-introduction of this prime article of useful manufacture, along with its collateral branches, including fuel, barrels, iron and machinery, as well as with opening up anew the demand for thousands of workmen, now driven out of employment, will come such an improvement in the general business of the city, as will cause all hearts to rejoice. Let us hope then for the better time, and do all we can to bring it about speedily.

DAMAGING STATEMENTS.

Charges have been made and published that many of our railroad officials have been receiving drawbacks from shippers, and that they are *personally interested* in the same, sharing with the shipper in the dishonorable practice. These charges have been made under oath, before a committee of Congress, and will be believed by the people, unless proven by unmistakable evidence to be untrue. Dates and specific payments are named, parties who are charged with participating in the drawbacks among the officials themselves are also mentioned by name, and it certainly will be expected of them by the business community to come forward and testify if these charges are not true. It will not do for these gentlemen, albeit, they may have up to this time occupied high and honorable positions in business and social circles, to ignore these charges, and pass them by unnoticed. To do this will be accepted by the entire community as confessing to the truth of the charges, and they are certainly very damaging to private and official character in their nature. Our business men are thoroughly aroused on this freight discrimination question, and will demand a full explanation of all the charges made. If the Pennsylvania directory and officials expect to retain the confidence of the public, as well as of their own stockholders, some attention will have to be given to this subject. The business public demand this, and nothing short of a positive answer will be taken. The officials in this community, against whom charges are made, owe it to themselves, as well as to the roads by which they are employed, to explain away these damaging statements.

VALUE OF SILVER.

THE fears entertained by some that silver coinage would very soon be demonetized in the markets of the world, and be bought even below the value of paper promises to pay in this country, appear to have some good foundation to rest upon. The efforts of Senators SHARON, JONES and BOOT in view of this new condition of affairs, to declare our silver coin a legal tender for all amounts, become of interest, and will start people to thinking in a different direction. Various reasons are assigned for this great falling off in the value of silver coin, none of which appear to us to be the right one, unless we accept the theory that the depression is the result of a bear movement on the part of European speculators to keep the silver out of their market, now sufficiently overrun with the article. Some of the European Governments appear also anxious to unload their stores of silver coin, evidently fearful that its purchasing value is about to suffer a permanent decline. It cannot be possible that this sudden and unlooked for panic in the price of silver can have its origin wholly in the anticipated yield of the mines of this country, as such a momentum could not possibly be acquired through this alone. We are rather inclined to the view that the panic is the result of an attempt to bear the price of silver, and if correct in this, the movement will be temporary and cannot last. From a recent letter on this subject we extract the following, believing that it touches the germ of the matter, and is about as near the exact state of the case, as it is possible for a random guess to come.

"In a recent discussion on silver coinage in the French Senate, a member stated that he had received information from very trustworthy authority in Germany that the German Government was about to push forward rapidly the monetary reform, and had adopted measures for selling one hundred and twenty tons of silver monthly, in order to get rid of it while there was still a market.' At the present value of silver, according to the New York *Bulletin*, this represents about $4,250,000 of silver to be put on the market each month; an amount nearly equal to the current rate of production for the world. The knowledge, thus revealed, that such a large extra supply of silver is to be thrown on the market for absolute sale has no doubt contributed in a large measure to the extreme depression in price that silver is just now undergoing. The bullion dealers now know the prospect, they can measure the supply to be forthcoming, and naturally enough they adapt prices to the emergency. It would seem probable that the marketing of this supply may develop the climax of the crisis in the silver market, and produce the lowest depression of price; for when this stock has been disposed of, a depressing element of uncertainty will have been removed, and a large interest will have been established among dealers in favor of maintaining the price of the metal."

PUBLIC DISCUSSIONS.

We have, as our readers know, from time to time given full and authentic information on the important investigation now going on at Washington into alleged freight discriminations by the railroads of the country. Principally, because these allegations mainly come from our own business men and personal friends, representing our home interests, and many of them leading industries, we have endeavored to keep this matter, in which all of our citizens are deeply interested before the public in a correct and reliable form, and editorially comment upon the facts as elicited through the investigation, in a cool, calm and intelligent manner. We have not thought it necessary, nor have we deemed it prudent nor proper to give publicity to every wild and unsustained charge brought against the railroads. Nor have we thought it manly to attack the personal characters of railway officials, and drag into the controversy the items of their personal wealth and private history. We have endeavored to treat this important subject, as we try to treat all matters of great public interest, in a calm, impartial and dignified manner, not stooping to hurl low, insinuating slurs upon the personal conduct of private citizens, and attempt thereby to create a sensation, and build up by such sinister means, a reputation for intereating ourselves singly and alone in the affairs of the people. The GAZETTE need make no apology to its readers and friends for its treatment of this or any other subject. It is careful at all times, before making charges in any direction, or setting up a claim for the tribute of the people's esteem, because of devotion to their interests, that it has truth and justice on its side—then it can fear no attack from any quarter. It will not join in any absurd and senseless clamor, no matter from whence the source, but will always give the force of its influence to right manifest wrongs, and protect the interests of all classes of the people.

Those who have continuously read these columns need not be advised of this—they know it to be true—and the conduct of the paper, in this regard, will not undergo any change in the future. We hold it to be the first duty of a newspaper, at all times, to act in the discussion of public matters of importance, with perfect independence and entire honesty of purpose. In no other way can it make its influence felt. It may break out here and there on special occasions, and for a little while create quite a flurry and a sensation; but after this sudden freak, or passion, or effort is made to subside by the application of the requisite and much needed salve, it drops unerringly back into its normal state of quiescent stupidity, if not into an early and timely grave. To such papers, if any there be hereabouts, we drop a friendly hint, and ask of them to watch the columns of the GAZETTE, and they will find in the discussion of every public question, that perfect independence so much in demand, combined with the other prerequisites to successful journalism, rigid honestly and impartiality. If there be no such papers hereabouts, our remarks will, perhaps, suit quite as well in other latitudes, where mushrooms grow apace, but soon wither and decay, and find a congenial rest beneath the foot of man. The sickly sentimentalism of some journalistic efforts is as much out of place in this practical age of progress and competition, as are the flattering and dishonest claims set up, oftentimes, by mere masked charlatans. The people want and admire a paper that talks in plain, strong Saxon words, but they insist that those words must represent honest, intelligent ideas, not mere asinine drivel, or spasmodic gabble. But we are far from hinting that Pittsburgh has any of the latter sort to take up the cudgels in their own defense.

A LITTLE while ago the Democratic press could not speak in terms exalted enough of CARL SCHURZ'S patriotism, ability, and far-seeing judgment. This was when he was acting with the Liberal Republican party, nominally, in the support of GREELEY, their candidate, and the nominee of the Democracy. Now, since MR. SCHURZ has seen fit to come to the support of his principles, as illustrated by the candidacy of HAYES and WHEELER, the meanest things possible are said of him by these same Democratic papers. Witness the following from the New York *World:*

"As Mr. Schurz always charged heavy lecturing rates for campaign speeches, we suppose he may be congratulated on having secured a good job. It is well, too, that he still carries with him that clear consciousness of doing the right thing for the best interests of the country which he contrives to keep, no matter which side of a question he is engaged to talk on. It is a curious fact that his own interest never happens to oppose this clear consciousness. Few men who have dabbled in American politics for so short a period have managed to hold office so continuously on such various platforms."

THE DAYS OF PENN.

Interesting Reminiscences of Our Early Days.

How the Name of Pennsylvania was Selected—Letters from Wm. Penn—His Hopes for the New Colony—What the People Thought in Those Days of Our Future.

In Hazard's Annals of Pennsylvania, published in 1850, I find a curious mass of documentary annals, extending from 1609 to 1682, the year of the landing of Penn and the founding of Philadelphia.

In 1610 Lord Delaware "touched at Delaware Bay on his way to Virginia," and from this circumstance the bay probably received his name and since by implication gave to him the credit of its discovery. But that is not correct, for one year previous—1609—Henry or Hendrick Hudson, an Englishman by birth, but a Dutch navigator, entered that bay in his search for a passage to India through or around this continent. He also entered the bay of New York and ascended the Hudson some distance, and from this circumstance that river has its name.

But these two rivers were not so called from the first; but the Hudson was called the North River—and to this day it is frequently called by that name—while the Delaware bore the name of the South River, a name now no longer heard. On the Hudson, and especially on Manhattan Island (now New York), the Dutch planted a colony, while the Swedes did the same thing on the banks of the Delaware as far up as Philadelphia. The Dutch, however, claimed both the North and the South rivers, and there was a protracted struggle between the Dutch Governor, Peter Stuyvesant, of Manhattan, and the Swedish Governors, Printz and Rysingh, the latter of whom finally capitulated to Stuyvesant —"Peter the headstrong"—as Washington Irving calls him in his Knickerbocker.

This state of things continued until August 27, 1664, when articles of capitulation were signed by Peter Stuyvesant, surrendering New Amsterdam, including the settlements on both North and South rivers, to the English, and so ended both the Dutch and the Swedish authorities on that part of the continent. New Amsterdam was immediately changed to New York.

It was at first only a change of authority, not of population. The Dutch residents for the most part remained in New York, and along the Hudson, and their descendants to this day continue to occupy no mean position in that great community, while some Swedish settlers still continue to occupy the banks of the Delaware as high up as Philadelphia. Eighteen years afterwards, when William Penn landed, bearing the charter of Charles II. dated March 4, 1681, he found several tracts of land owned and occupied by Swedes on the ground on which Philadelphia now stands. These he purchased.

SELECTING A NAME.

The letter of Penn to his friend Robert Turner, upon the completion of his negotiations with the crown for his great mission, is a touchingly interesting document. Here it is:

"9th of 1st mo., 1681.

"*To Robert Turner:* Dear Friend—My true love in the Lord salutes thee and dear friends that love the Lord's precious truth in those parts. Thine I have, and for my business here, know that after many waitings, watchings, solicitings and disputes in council, this day my country has confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of PENNSYLVANIA, a name the King would give it in honor of my father; and whose New Wales, being, as this, a pretty hilly country; but Penn being Welsh for *a head*, as Penmanmoire in Wales, and Penrith in Cumberland, and Penn in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is, *the high or head woodlands;* for I proposed, when the Secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, *Sylvania*, and they added *Penn* to it, and though I much opposed it, and went to the King to have it struck out and altered, he said it was past, and would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the Under-Secretary to vary the name, for I feared lest it should be looked on as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the King, as it truly was, to my father, whom he often mentioned with praise. Thou mayest communicate my grant to friends, and expect shortly my proposals. It is a clear and just thing, and my God, that has given it me through many difficulties, will, I believe, bless it and make it the seed of a nation. I shall have a tender care to the Government, that it will be well laid at first. No more now, but dear love in the truth.

"Thy true friend,
WILLIAM PENN."

It seems from this that we are indebted to that dissolute monarch, Charles II., for the beautiful and expressive name of *our* State, for the writer of this still claims Pennsylvania as his State.

The following year Penn came over and laid out the great city of what in the foregoing letter he calls "my country." The site appears to have been selected by I. Claypoole as early as June, 1682. In a letter he said: "I have 100 acres where our capital city is to be, upon the river, near Schuylkill and Peter Cook. There I intend to plant and build my first house."

Penn did not arrive until October following; but in the meantime his cousin-german, Thomas Holme, arrived, and probably proceeded at once to lay off the city into streets and lots, as on the 19th of September the first distribution of lots was made by lot. The names at first assigned to the streets were different from those which Penn gave them when he arrived and assumed the authority, for example: Mulberry now called Arch; was Hoar street; Chestnut was Winn street; Walnut was Pool street, &c. Penn, in 1683, wrote to a friend: "Philadelphia is at last laid out to the general content of those here." The first residences of the settlers were caves dug into the river bank. In one of these John Key was born, the first child of English parents.

By a subsequent royal indenture, dated August 24, 1682, all the now State of Delaware was made over to William Penn, but never bore the name of Pennsylvania, which latter province was divided in 1682 into three counties, Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester, "and the *territories* into New Castle, Jones and Whorekills, *alias* Deal." The names of the two last were changed the same year, Deal to Sussex, and Jones to Kent. These are the three counties of the State of Delaware.

SIR WILLIAM PETTYS TO PENN.

The following curious letter from the celebrated Sir William Pettys, one of Penn's London friends, is interesting as showing the notions of thinking men upon the future of the world two centuries ago:

LONDON, 14th August, 1682.

Old Friend—My opinion is, that not only Pennsylvania, but all the habitable land upon the face of the earth, will (within the next fifteen hundred years) be as fully peopled as England now is; that is to say, that there will be a head for every four acres of land, whereas in Ireland there are but ten acres to every head, the medium whereof is seven. Wherefore, when God sendeth you to Pennsylvania, I advise you to take a perfect account of every soul within your territory and jurisdiction, and then set out a piece of land containing seven times that number in acres, which land ought to be chosen for its situation, healthfulness and fertility, and to be defensible by nature as much as may be. It is not likely that in seven years that your people will increase so fast as to bring your said seven acres to four acres per head. Wherefore, making no alterations in seven years, I would then again number the inhabitants, and add to the first parcel such another parcel as might contain seven times as many acres as was the number of increase of people; and would consider whether it were best to make this additional parcel contiguous to the first, or a new colony distant from it.

"It may be here objected how this method would agree with the dispositions which you have already made of great scopes of land within your territory; for such scopes may be so set out as by this method to have no people at all, to the total loss of those who purchased from you.

"To which I would answer: 1. That I would have the whole territory of Pennsylvania valued, suppose, at £20,000, more or less, and supposed you have received £8,000 for shares out of the same, I should then think it reasonable that yourself should have but three-fifths of the profit of any new plantation or colony, and that your purchasers should have the other two-fifths, to be proportionably divided among them by lot or agreement.

* * * * * * * * *

"I also think it not amiss (supposing your territory to be 200 miles square) to conceive it divided into 400 parts or squares of ten miles on the side, and thereupon supposing the whole to be worth £20,000, and each of the said squares £50 at a medium, I say I would have each of the said squares valued at more or less than the said £50, as the hopes of their being planted appears to be, but so as that the whole may amount to the just sum of £20,000, and according to this method, with a lot cast upon it, every one of the purchasers may have his whole scope set out together where his lot falleth, and his lot may fall upon land which may be forthwith planted, or which may not be planted till five hundred years hence, or perhaps not till the last century of the fifteen hundred years above mentioned.

* * * * * * * * *

"I am your faithful friend."

PENN'S LETTER TO THE INDIANS.

In June,—about four months before Penn's arrival, Thomas Holme, Surveyor General, convened the Indians and read to them through an interpreter the following letter with which he had been charged. A fac simile of this letter is hung up in the hall of the Historical Society of Philadelphia.

"The great God, who is the Power and Wisdom that made you and me, incline your hearts to righteousness, love and peace. This I send to assure you of my love, and to desire your love to my friends, and when the great God brings me among you I intend to order all things in such a manner that we may live in love and peace one with another, which I hope the great God will incline both me and you to do. I seek nothing but the honor of His name, and that we who are His workmanship may do that which is well pleasing to him. The man who delivers this unto you is my special friend, sober, wise and loving. You may believe him. I have already taken care that none of my people wrong you. By good laws I have provided for that purpose; nor will I ever allow any of my people to sell rum to make your people drunk. If anything should be out of order expect when I come it shall be mended, and I will bring you some things of our country that are useful and pleasing to you. So I rest in the love of our God that made us.

"I am your loving friend,
"WILLIAM PENN.

"ENGLAND, 21st of 3d month, 1682."

Mr. Holme states the time when this letter was read, but doesn't say where, but it is believed that it was at Shackamaxon, where the great elm tree stood under which Penn himself afterwards conferred and treated with the Indians, "the only treaty," as Voltaire says, "which was never sworn to and never broken." Certain it is, Penn and the Indians kept faith with one another and never quarreled. His was truly a peace policy—a policy which has recently been tried, and with a good degree of success, until practically abandoned through evil councils and adverse interference. Penn's letter and the talks of Mr. Brunot to the Indians, as given in the reports of the Peace Commission, are exactly in the same spirit; and, as the utterances of good, honest, sincere Christian men, went home with power to the savage breast. Penn maintained his policy to the end of his rule and was successful; Brunot and his associates in the Peace Commission would have been successful if they had been let alone, and had they been suffered to carry on their great work the country would not this day be lamenting the bootless slaughter of Custer and his companions.

J. C.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert G. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

Centennial Visitors,
FROM
ALL NATIONS,
Universally use B. T.
Babbitt's Best Soap.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEDDELL'S PICNIC GROVE, AT Hulton Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.
This Grove is beautifully situated, secluded cool, and shady, covering five (5) acres, having a front-age of six hundred (600) feet on the railroad, and a strong running spring of pure cold water in the centre, and only one hundred (100) yards from the Station.
Trains arrive and depart nearly ever hour and special trains stop in front of the Grove when parties desire it.
The platform is one of the largest and most comp te of any ever erected in this country, and the buildings are now undergoing extensive improvements. Will be rented at reasonable prices by applying to ROBERT F. WEDDELL, No. 134 Water street, or JOSEPH ZIMMERMAN, corner Tenth and Liberty streets, under Bush House.

SECOND EXPOSITION
OF THE
Tradesmen's
INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Will Open August 16th, and Close September 23d, 1876.
New Floral Hall, and Grand Art and Floral Display.
Agricultural Products received this year. Send for Premium List. Applications for space now received.
Office, No. 198 Penn Avenue.
g64-d&S

TIVOLI GARDEN!
The Fashionable Resort.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
92 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$10 TO $500 IN WALL STREET often leads to fortune. A 72 page book entitled "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything,
Sent Free. JOHN HICKLING & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N.Y. d&s-tus-y

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

JAMES LITTELL,
Senior Member of the Firm of
LITTELL & MECHLING,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

GRAY'S ROOF PAINT
STOP ALL LEAKS
IN
OLD SHINGLE, TIN, FELT OR CANVAS ROOFS,
84 Diamond Street.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
out of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel.
PITTSBURGH PA.

Enameled
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FOR GAS, WATER, SEWERAGE, SOIL PIPE, &c.,
MANUFACTURED BY
National Tube Works Co.,
Guaranteed against the effect of water, air or earth, singly or combined.
JAS. W. BATCHELOR, Agent,
COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD STREET.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
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SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

ABDIEL McCLURE & CO.'S
BROOM FACTORY
AND
Paper Warehouse,
NO. 309 LIBERTY STREET,
Flour Sacks and Grocer's Bags, also, Dealers in Brushes, Woodenware, &c., &c.,
309 Liberty St., Head of Smithfield St.

CIDER—25 BBLS. CHOICE REFINED CIDER just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS. 1876.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

Stock Just as Complete and Attractive as Ever!

WITH LOWEST PRICES ON EVERY ARTICLE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City

DRESS GOODS.
We respectfully invite attention to our Dress Goods department, which is never allowed to run down at any season of the year, and will now be found just as attractive as ever, and prices lower nowhere in the United States.
New fresh Goods on every counter.
New lines of Black Alpacas and Mohairs, every grade.
Black Wool, All-wool and Silk Warp Cashmeres.
Black Thibet and Tamise Cloths, Crape Cloths and Bombazines.

NEW COLORS.
Newest Shades in Colored Alpacas, all grades.
Newest Shades in Colored Poplins, all widths.
Newest Shades in colored Mohairs.
Latest Styles in summer Plaids at all prices.
Latest Styles in Summer Striped Goods.
Latest Styles and Shades in Brocaded Goods.

FOR SUMMER.
Plain Black Hernanis and Grenadines.
Elegant line in Checked Grenadines, in newest and latest cloth shades.
Plain and Brocaded Pongees and Mohairs.
Plain and Plaid Cashmeres.
Handsome patterns in Plaid Delieges.

BLACK SILKS.
Extra good bargains in our lines of Black Silks in every grade and quality. Colored Silks, all grades and new shades only. Fancy and Mourning Silks, and elegant cloth shades in Brocaded Silks.
All shades and lowest to finest goods in Linen and Grass Cloths, Batiste Cloths, Plain Lawns, Cambrics, &c.

LIGHT GOODS.
Fancy Fringed and bordered Lawns and Chintzes, Plaid Chintzes in Navy Blue and Brown, with plain shades to match.
The very best possible value in Cassimeres, Cloths and Jeans for Men's and Boys' wear.
Special Inducements for this month.

MADE-UP SUITS.
Extra Inducements in Ladies' and Misses' Suits, in latest and most fashionable styles. Ladies' and Misses' Plain, Braided and Embroidered Linen Suits and Overdresses, Hernani Suits, Grenadine Suits, White Suits, &c., at much less than usual prices.

NOW OPEN,
And always on hand and being made up, a choice line of Black and Colored Alpaca Suits, Black and Colored Silk Suits, Black and Colored Cashmere Suits, at very lowest prices.
Suits made to order, and Wedding outfits a specialty.

NEW SHAWLS.
Plaid and Striped Fancy Shawls, plain and bordered Black Thibet Shawls, Cashmere and Broche Shawls at lowest prices.

UNDERWEAR.
Ladies' Gauze and Thin Summer Underwear, also for Misses and Children.
A large variety of styles in Ladies' and Misses' Muslin Underwear, at our usual lowest prices.
Ladies' and Misses' Plain and Fancy Skirts, in great variety.

WAISTS.
Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Waists, plain and fancy, and a full and complete stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furnishing Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
As usual our prices will be found the very lowest always for Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

CLOTHING.
Ready-made Clothing for Gents, Youths and Boys. Stock full, complete and attractive.

WHITE GOODS.
Special bargains in a large and choice assortment of White Goods, Piques, Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsooks, Swisses, Tarletanes, &c., at much less than usual prices.

LINENS.
And extra good bargains in Loom Linens, Table Damasks, Butchers', Family and Irish Linens, Linen and Twilled Sheeting.

MUSLINS.
8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Bleached and Brown Sheetings at much less than former prices.
Pillowcase Muslins, all widths, Cheviot Shirtings, Shirting Checks, Furniture and Bed Checks.

LAP-RUGS.
Canvas, Duck and Striped Awnings.
Lap Rug Linens, new patterns.
New styles Linen Lap Rugs.

CALICOS.
Very best makes of Calicos at 4½, 5 and 6c.

TOWELINGS.
Special good bargains in Towels and Towelings, Table Napkins, &c., and White Spreads and Quilts.

TRUNKS, ETC.
Ladies' and Gents' Trunks, all sizes and makes, at lowest prices. Valises, Satchels, Traveling Bags, &c.

NETTING.
Mosquito Nettings, all colors, Canopies, &c. Bargains of the day on everything.

NEW SHIRTS.
We are making a specialty of the "Progress Shirt," with White and Colored Shirt, or two different styles of Colored Shirts combined in one at only
ONE DOLLAR,
an extra good bargain.
Special bargains in Unlaundried Shirts in two numbers,
AT 75 CENTS,
a perfect fitting, well made shirt, finished well every particular, 1509 Linen Front 3 ply and Cuffs, a good bargain.
AT $1 00,
an extra fine Unlaundried Shirt, made of and guaranteed "Wamsutta" Muslin, extra fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, both 3-ply, made in the best possible manner, a special bargain.

EDGINGS, ETC.
Extra inducements in a beautiful assortment Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, from 5 to 50c, fully 25 to 33⅓ per cent. less than former prices.

PARASOLS.
Extra good bargains in Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, from 30c to $6, in many instances worth from 50c to $1 each more.

RIBBONS.
A choice line of Sash Ribbons from 12½c upward.

STRAW HATS.
Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats, from 12½c upward. Misses' Leghorn Hats at 25c, and latest shapes in New Hats.
Special bargains in every Department.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES. May be seen in operation on our Second Floor.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED GLOVE-FITTING BAZAR PAPER PATTERNS—RECEIVED NEW EVERY WEEK.
ASHWORTH AND CLARK'S O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON, BLACK AND WHITE, ONLY 5 CENTS PER SPOOL.

1876. JULY 8. 1876.
HAVE YOU BEEN TO THE
Great
Closing Out Sale
AT
A. W. ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
If not, Go at Once, and Secure Some of the
Magnificent Bargains
IN
DRY GOODS.
A genuine Closing-out sale to quit the business. An immense stock to be disposed of.
Come soon and come early in the day to avoid the crowd.
A. W. ERWIN,
172 & 174 Federal Street,
Allegheny City, Pa.

BARGAINS FOR 20 DAYS.
To prevent a sacrifice of my property to pay notes endorsed to accommodate a friend, I have filed a bill in Bankruptcy that every creditor
MAY STAND EQUAL.
At the request of creditors for their benefit, I will sell for cash only, for twenty days the large stock of
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS,
Furnishing Goods,
Trimmings, Hosiery,
RIBBONS, NOTIONS, &C.
Call early and get
GREAT BARGAINS.
J. D. Carlisle's,
87 FIFTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

THE NEWEST THING OUT.
FOULARD PERCALE SUITS,
IN BLACK,
And the Dark Shades of BLUE

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 18, 1876.

The continued heated term tends largely to retard business in a banking way. Dullness rules everywhere; nothing beyond the daily routine occurs worth reporting. Money plenty, good paper scarce, and everything quiet is the old story.

—The cable news from Europe reports the leading money markets as in a condition of almost unparalleled ease. London, which leads the financial world, has more money unemployed than it has had for years before—the effect of the general trade depression—and balances continue to accumulate at the banks to an uncomfortable degree. Notwithstanding the recent reduction in the price paid for bullion, the latter continues to flow towards the Bank of England, the receipts to-day being £206,000. The rate of discount continues as heretofore, both at the Bank of England and the discount banks, the latter being ½ to ½ lower than the former.

—The new City of Paris loan for 140,000,000 francs, or $24,000,000, is to bear 4 per cent. interest, and to be issued in 500 franc bonds for 465 francs money, or at the rate of 93 per cent. The bonds are to be redeemed by quarterly drawings at par.

—The imports into the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, have just been made public and show the grand total of $400,000,000, while the exports amounted to $536,000,000. The exports of specie and bullion exceeded the imports by $53,000,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate have been placed on file in the Recorder's office since our last report:

Patrick J. Berlin to Kate Corcoran, June 2, 1876; lot on Bedford street, Thirteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000

J. P. McIntire to Alex. Beggs, July 10, 1876; lot on Locust street, Fifth ward, Allegheny.. $7,500

H. Fife, Sheriff, to P. C. Mellwine, June 26, 1876; Interest of W. G. Frazier in lot on Pennsylvania avenue, Fifth ward, Allegheny.....125

Samuel Conn to Agnes Young, July 6, 1876; lot on Sheridan avenue, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, sheriff sale.....1,500

Chas. Beyers to M. W. Beyers, March 30, 1876; lot on Beaver Road, Woods Run.....$2,000

R. H. Fife, Sheriff, to G. Langenheim, July 7, 1876; interest of A. Moore to lots 76 and 77 in Negley's plan. Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,000

Peter Kinzer to M. Kinzer, July 15, 1876; lot on Ormsby street, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh.....$7,500

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	111¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	121¼
U. S. 6's 1861, coup 120		10-40's	118
" 1865	117¼	Currency 6's	125¼
" 1865 new	117½	New 5 per cents	116⅞
5-20's 1867	119¾	10-40's coupons	118½

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	108	Ohio & Mississippi	18¾
Erie	22¾	Union Pacific	70
L. Shore	92¾	Toledo & Wabash	2½
C. C. & I. C.	3¾	Harlem	140
St. Paul	71¾	Adams Express	110
Do. Pref.	71¾	American Express	59
Michigan Southern	54¾	U. S. Express	74½
Do. Central	84¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	84½
Northwestern Com.	42¾	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref.	68¾	Fort Wayne	102½
Rock Island	94¾	Terre H. & St. L.	30
Clev. & Pitts.	94	Panama	135
Pacific Mail	25	Iron Mountain	17
Western Union Tel.	71¾		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (B).....52¾ Cen. Trans. (B).... 43¼
Reading (B).....105¾ Mail (B).....50
U. Cos. of N. J. (B) 138¾ A. V. R. R. 7.30 (B) 103
Oil Creek (B).....16¾ P. C. & St. L. 7's (B) 86¾
Lehigh Valley (B) 58¾ Gold bonds.....

NEW YORK, July 17, 1876.

Money closed easy at 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 3@4½. The customs receipts were $381,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $199,000. The clearings were $17,000,000. Sterling exchange sagged. Gold opened and closed at 111¾, with sales during the day at 111⅝. The carrying rates were ⅝ to 3 per cent. Loans were also made flat. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were strong and higher, with St. Pauls and Northwests as features. State bonds dull. Stocks were dull and generally a fraction lower. Kansas and Northern was exceptionally strong and rose from 5⅜ to 7. Other stocks fluctuated from ⅛ to ⅞ per cent. The transactions were 49 000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 18,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Ohios and 6,000 Michigan Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 122½@—; 5-20s of '65, 116½; do of '65 new, 117½; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 121¾; new 5s, 117¾; 10-40s, 117¾; do. coupons, 118½; currency 6s, 125¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 43¼@—; do. new, 46¾; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 28; Missouri sixes, 105½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71½; Quicksilver, 13; do preferred, 13; Pacific Mail, 25; Mariposa, 8; do preferred, 18½; Adams Express, 110½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84¼; American Express, 58½; United States Express, 74½; Merchants' Union, 7½; do preferred, 21¼; Harlem, 139½; do preferred, 132; Michigan Central, 87½; Panama, 135; Union Pacific, 69½; Lake Shore, 94½; Illinois Central, 93; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94½; Northwest common, 42½; do preferred, 68¾; C. C. C. & I., 3¾; New Jersey Central, 72½; Rock Island, 108¾; St. Paul, 40¾; do. preferred, 71½; Toledo & Wabash, 2¾; do. preferred, 5; Fort Wayne, 102½; Terre Haute, 30; do. preferred, 113½; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do. preferred, 108½; Ohio & Mississippi, 18½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 18½; Missouri Pacific, 6; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 102½; Indiana Central, 103½; Burlington & Quincy, 117; Hannibal & St. Joe, 14; Central Pacific Bonds, 106¾; Union Pacific 103; Union Pacific Land Grant, 102; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 93¾.

LONDON, July 17.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £370,000. Consols 95 11-16; 5-20s of '65, 106⅝; do of '67, 109; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 106⅝; New York Central 97¾; Erie, 13½; preferred, 19.

PARIS, July 17.—Rentes, 106f 30c.

FRANKFORT, July 17.—United States new fives, 102¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 17, 1876.

The leading merchandise markets continue dull, as they always are at this particular time, but we are in hopes that a general revival is near at hand. Flour continues dull and weak, while some kinds of Grain, including Corn and Oats, are higher, in consequence of a temporary scarcity. The most important event of the week was the sharp advance on refined Sugars, ¼@¾ of a cent ₱ lb; it is thought by some, however, that the advance was to rapid to be maintained. There is a steady demand for the Hog products, but prices have undergone no quotable change since the date of our last report—Hogs are higher. Butter, Eggs, and Cheese, in moderate inquiry, but there has been no important change in prices recently. Fruits and vegetables coming in freely, and Apples are lower; Potatoes, in consequence of a temporary scarcity, were advanced $1.50@2 ₱ bbl, but they have again weakened and prices are drooping.

The weather continues favorable both for harvesting and vegetation, and the prospects are that there will be an abundant yield of all kinds of Fruits, Grain, and Vegetables.

APPLES—Coming in freely, and with the supply accumulating, holders anxious to realize and a light demand in consequence of the abundance of smaller fruits, prices are weak and lower; we now quote at from $1.50@2 ₱ bbl for fair to good, and $2.50@3 for prime to choice. The advices from all quarters are that there will be a full crop.

ASHES—Trade continues dull, and prices are lower: Common Soda, 2¾@3; Refined do., 4@4¾c; Arsenic, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 4c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₱ bbl to the city and ₱ to country; XX ₱ bbl; India ₱ bbl in proportion.

BERRIES—Are in fair supply, but with a steady demand prices are pretty well sustained. Raspberries and Blackberries sell at 12½c ₱ quart; Whortleberries, $1.25@1.50 ₱ pail, as to quality and condition.

BROOMS—Manufacturers report trade as being extremely dull, and the supply largely in excess of present wants, but an improved demand before long is expected. We have no change to note in values. Quote "Union Factory" prices as follows:

No 1 Hurl	$1.75
No 2 Hurl	1.85
No 3 Hurl	2.00
No 4 Stalk braid	2.00
No 4 Hurl	2.75
No 5 Stalk Braid	2.75
No 5 Hurl	3.00
No 8 Hurl	3.25
No 3 carpet	3.75
No 4 carpet	4.00
No 5 carpet	4.00

BELTING—Following are the current rates for best belting:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foo
1	4	8	24
1¼	5	9	60
2	10	10	60
2½	24	12	60
3	30	14	30
3½	36	10	1 14
4	42	12	1 38
4½	48	14	1 62

Discount 15 to 30 per cent. as to quality and quantity.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way:

No 1 Plain	$36 00 ₱ thousand
No 2 do	12 00 do
No 1 Painted	24 00 do
Toy Painted	12 00 do

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, $1@1 ₱ gross; Gray, $1@2; White Bristle, $2@3; Shoe, $1@1 0; Horse (wood backs) $2@3; Horse (leather backs) $4@5; Extra white-back, $6@7; Common do, $2@3; sash, $2; Extra white-back, $6@7; Common do, $2@3 sash, $2; Extra white-back, $6@7; Common do, $2@3 sash, $2; Extra white-back, $6@7; Common do, $2@3

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are warmer and partly cloudy weather, southerly winds, and slight changes in the barometer.

Catholic Institute Meeting.

A meeting of the corporators of the Pittsburgh Catholic Institute was held at the Cathedral last evening, for the purpose of electing officers and adopting a constitution. The officers elected were as follows: President, George Bannentine; Vice President, I Weisser; Treasurer, Rev. J. Kearney; Secretary, James B. Dodge; Directors, L. Giessenkamp, John B. Larkin, A. E. Keating, Rev. A. A. Lambing, Rev. J. J McTighe, J. G. Lauer. Adjourned.

Gas Committee.

The Gas Committee of Pittsburgh Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. John Shipton in the chair.

The following bills for the quarter ending July 1st were ordered paid:

East End Gas Co	$3,266 19
South Side Gas Co	3,540 95
West Pittsburgh Gas Co	1,571 40
Total	$8,378 54

A communication was read from the Chief of Police relative to the condition of sundry lamps in the East End district, and on motion of Mr. Littell, it was ordered that all lamps out of order be shut off entirely until they are placed in repair.

The following lamps were ordered to be erected: One on Liberty street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets; two on Elm street, Sixteenth ward; two on Rebecca street, Sixteenth ward; three in the Thirty-sixth ward, (one on Warden den street and two on Chestnut street.)

Mr. Lemer reported that he had collected seventy-five cents from a man who had broken a light in a gas lamp. The report was received and filed, but no disposition made of the money. Adjourned.

THE GREEN MURDER.

The Sheriff Reads the Death Warrant to the Prisoner.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Fife, accompanied by his deputies and the reporters of the press, proceeded to the jail on the occasion of the reading of the death warrant to William Green, who was lately convicted of the murder of his half-brother, Samuel Marshall. The execution takes place on Thursday the 7th of September next. The prisoner manifested a great deal of surprise at the approach of the officers, and evidently felt confused. When, however, the Sheriff grasped him warmly by the hand, and enquired as to the state of his health, he seemed more composed, and answered that he was "tolerably well." The prisoner appeared in his bare feet, and the only articles of clothing he had on were a pair of pants and an undershirt. The Sheriff earnestly entreated the unfortunate man not to neglect the opportunities he had left of seeking the forgiveness of his sins, to which entreaty the latter bowed lowly, thanked the Sheriff and was then taken back to his cell.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An Unimportant Meeting—Acceptance of the Charter.

A regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Capt. Dravo, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors stated that he had noticed by the daily papers that the rivers have been placed in charge of Col. Merrill. Hence, the matter that was referred to the committee at last meeting, of stopping the filling of the channel of the Monongahela river below the first dam, by cinders, could be easily remedied by calling Col. Merrill's attention to it.

The Superintendent stated in regard to the matter which he had been instructed to attend to, viz., the discrepancies in the time of posting market and stock reports at the Chamber and at other places in the city, that he had found but one cause for complaint. This was that the grain reports were received at the Fifth avenue office, and then sent to the Chamber. Instead of sending them down as soon as received it had been the custom to retain them until two or three sheets were received and then send them down. This the Superintendent had remedied.

Superintendent Murphy said that complaints had been made against coal operators bringing down their barges and tying them to the piers of the Monongahela bridge, thus materially interfering with the channel. The matter was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The charter of the Chamber having been procured from the Court, was presented and read. It was accepted and adopted.

Adjourned to meet on the first Monday in August.

A PECULIAR GENIUS.

Death of Sidney Riggon, Joe Smith's Successor—Some Facts About His Life.

On Friday last the re died at Friendship, Allegany county, N. Y., Sidney Riggon, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

He is a person who had a peculiar history, and one not without interest to Pittsburghers. He was born near Piney Fork, this county, and reached maturity near the place of his birth. When about twenty-five years old he entered the ministry in the Baptist Church, and was for some time pastor at the First Baptist Church, corner of Third and Grant streets. Becoming dissatisfied with the faith, he with Alexander Campbell and a Mr. Church, of this city, formed the "Campbellite" or "Christian" church, which at one time had a considerable number of adherents in this section of the country.

Some time after he went to Ohio and organized a congregation according to the new faith. While there he met Elder Parley Pratt, of the Mormon church, in debate, and becoming worsted joined the Mormons and took his congregation with him. They went to Courtland, Ohio, where a Mormon congregation was organized. From that they were forced to go to Western Missouri, and finally by persecutions were driven to Nauvoo. There Mr. Riggon staid until within six or seven months of Joe Smith's death, when, becoming dissatisfied with polygamy, he returned to Pittsburgh. Hearing of Smith's death, and that he was appointed his successor, Mr. Riggon returned to Nauvoo. On the day appointed for choosing Smith's successor, Mr. Riggon told the congregation that if he was elected he would not only prohibit polygamy, but expel every one who practised it. He then asked the audience if they desired to have him for President that each man hold up his right hand. Not a hand was raised. Brigham Young then told the audience that he was Smith's successor, and if elected would carry out his ideas. He was unanimously elected.

Mr. Riggon again returned to Pittsburgh, and tried to establish a church. Succeeding he removed to the Genessee Valley, N. Y., and has there remained up to the time of his death, a period of about thirty years. After abandoning his religious ventures he devoted himself to the study of geology, and supported himself in a great measure by lecturing upon that science. He is said to have been much respected in his community, as a law-abiding, conscientious citizen.

BASE BALL.

Athletics of Philadelphia, vs. The Alleghenys—The Best Game of the Season.

The Alleghenys met the Athletics of Philadelphia yesterday, and were defeated by a score of 4 for the "Leagues" to nothing for the home club. The game was considered one of the best played on the grounds of the Alleghenys this season. The home club has been wonderfully strengthened by the engagement of Flint, catcher of the Stars, Cumings, of the Stars, who played 3d base yesterday, and Nelson of the Philadelphians, who is considered the best short stop in the country. The game opened yesterday with the Alleghenies at the bat, and up to the fourth inning not a run was made by either club. The Athletics went to the bat and succeeded in getting three on the bases and the fourth man at the bat made a two base hit sending the ball over Lane, who by an error failed to reach it, and two men came in, scoring two for the Athletics. The other two were brought in by base hits, scoring in all four for the visitors, which was all the runs made in the game. From that time to the close of the game the playing was unexceptionable.

The score is as follows:

ATHLETICS.	O.	R.	ALLEGHENY.	O.	R.
Hall, 1 f	3	1	Quest, 2 b	4	0
Force, s s	2	1	Nelson, s s	2	0
Fisher, 2 b	1	1	McKelvey, p	4	0
Meyrle, 3 b	4	1	Flint, c	2	0
Sutton, 1 b	5	0	Cummings, 3 b	3	0
Knight, c f	4	0	Rocap, r f	3	0
Bitterson, r f	3	0	Lane, c f	3	0
Coons, c	3	0	Wilkinson, 1 b	2	0
Zetleine, p	2	0	Gallagher, 1 f	4	0
Total	27	4	Total	27	0

Base Hits—Athletics 9 with total of 10. Alleghenys 7.

Flys Caught—Athletics 13, Alleghenys 10.

Errors—Athletics 3, Alleghenys 1.

Umpire—Jos. Ritchie—Time of game—1h 30 m.

To-day the Mutuals of New York and the Alleghenys will play, and a good game is expected.

Indianapolis, Hartfords, 2; Indianapolis, 1.

Columbus, O, Mutuals of New York, 3. Buckeyes, 0.

The Bread baked by S. S. Marvin & Co., is meeting with the highest commendation by all who use it. Retail at 18 Fifth avenue.

Mutual Base Ball Club, of New York, vs. Allegheny, at Union Park, at 4 P. M. to-day. Admission fifty cents.

HARTUPEE TO THE FRONT.

Last Night's Meeting of the Sub-Water Committee — Mr. Hartupee's New Communication—The Difficulty Between Him and Mr. Lowry—The Committee Refuses to Allow the Extras—The City Attorney to Act in the Matter.

The sub-Water Committee met again last night to take further action in reference to the differences existing between Contractor Hartupee and Mechanical Engineer Lowry.

The first business was the reading of the communication from Mr. Hartupee. This was quite lengthy, too long, in fact, to publish in full.

The communication was called forth by Mr. Lowry's response to Mr. Hartupee's demand for orders and pay for extras principally the stop cocks. He says:

"The whole object of Mr. Lowry's communication seems to be to throw upon me (Hartupee) the responsibility of all the delays in the work of erecting the water works." * * * "It would not seem reasonable that I should unnecessarily and purposely delay my work. I am under heavy expenses for shop rent, which is required for this work, and it certainly would appear to be my interest to get along as rapidly as possible, as I have a larger amount of reserve which I cannot demand until the completion and successful operation of the engines. In a general way I may say that great delay was caused by the fact that the foundations, which should have been completed July 1, 1873, were not completed until April, 1875."

Mr. Hartupee then refers to the drawings, and says in 1874 he received fourteen, in 1875 seven, and in 1876 five drawings. He then speaks of the orders for work not in the contract, and the wrangling in committee over the question of their being extras. Then he says:

"CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS."

"During the pending of this contest, which should have been ended long ago, as Mr. Lowry from the first admitted that I was entitled to these orders, with one or two exceptions, I have been engaged in doing such work as could be done, and have made considerable progress, and I am now ready to proceed with the erection of the second pair of engines on the south west end of the foundations as soon as they are ready to receive it, (the preparations of the foundations being done under the engineer) or I will be ready at the same time to put up the first pair upon the receipt of the order for the stop-gates and dead-weights, as requested."

He further asserts that the foundations are not ready for him, and says that "perhaps Mr. Lowry is not aware that all the work at the foundations has been titted and will be ready to put in place before he can be ready for it."

He next refers to the matter of extras, and asserts that he has done a large amount of work within that time. He has received no estimates since June 4, 1875. He then remarks: "You will scarcely believe that prior to that time Mr. Lowry, whose care for the city's interest is so great, had overpaid me so much that I am entitled to nothing upon all the work done since. The fact is that Mr. Lowry had regularly made estimates upon the extra work for which I have been nearly a year trying to obtain proper orders."

Concluding he says: "The only reason for his (Lowry's) course that I can think of is the fear of public clamor as to the amount of extra work and changes made upon these engines after the contract was concluded. As to the penalty for non-completion of the work within the time agreed, I will be prepared to answer at the proper time, and I will be ready to answer for any default for which I am legally responsible."

The communication was received and filed.

Mr. Hunter called for the reading of the resolution passed at a meeting in December. This was that the Mechanical Engineer be instructed to notify Mr. Hartupee to finish the engines immediately. He asked this in order to see if it had been complied with. The resolution was read.

INSTRUCTIONS CARRIED OUT.

Mr. Lowry, by the records, showed that his instructions had been carried out by official and detailed reports given the contractor on January 11th.

Mr. Hunter moved that Mr. Hartupee be allowed to make an explanation in regard to the order.

Mr. Hartupee said that letters had been sent in reply and asked for their reading. A letter from Mr. H. saying that he could not proceed with the work without having a specific order approved by the committee for beams, which he claimed were different from the original plans were read.

A letter from Mr. Lowry ordering the beams was then read, followed by an answer from Mr. Hartupee demanding specific instructions.

Next came a letter from Mr. Lowry, under date of the 22nd of July, saying that he had no further instructions to give.

Mr. Hartupee's answer again insisted upon specific instructions, and reiterated his intention to do nothing without them. The order of the committee for the beams, or quadrants, as desired by Mr. Hartupee, was given shortly after the date of his last letter.

Chairman Fox desired to know of Mr. Hartupee whether or not the beams had been made as ordered.

Mr. Hartupee explained that the first quadrant was already moulded, but could not be cast until certain work already completed in the foundry was removed. He would have the first one completed this or next week, and all four done by fall.

Mr. Lowry explained that he simply wished to make it evident that the charge of Mr. Hartupee (Mr. L.) had delayed the work by refusing to give orders for work when desired by Mr. H., was incorrect.

Mr. McCandless moved that the order for the stop gates, as requested by Mr. Hartupee, be given.

A member desired to know of Mr. Lowry if the stop gates were necessary to the engines, and if they had been omitted in the contract.

Mr. Lowry said they were necessary, and had been contained in the specifications by intimation. They should have been stated specifically but had been omitted accidentally.

COST OF THE STOPCOCKS.

Mr. Powers desired to know the price of them.

Mr. Lowry said he did not wish to place a price on them.

Mr. Hartupee said they would weigh seven tons a piece, and would be worth at least $2,000 each.

Mr. Hunter moved that an order be given for the two stop gates necessary for the first pair of engines.

Mr. Powers said that before voting upon the question, he desired to place himself right upon the record. In his opinion, an article that would cost $4,000 was scarcely one that could be called an incidental, and included as such among the articles to be made by the contractor, whether specified in the contract or not. The matter would come into the Courts for settlement at last, possibly, and the Committee should act intelligently.

Mr. Hughes said that the committee had nothing to do with the matter coming into the courts. What they wanted to know, and all they wanted to know, was whether the stopcocks were part and parcel of the engines, and necessary to their working If they were, then no extra pay should be allowed.

After some little further discussion, a vote was taken upon the motion, and it was lost, there being two for it, to seven against.

Mr. Powers then offered the following:

Resolved, That we recommend to the Water Committee the propriety of passing a resolution directing the Mechanical Engineer to give to Mr. Hartupee written orders for all the castings in dispute, and claimed by Mr. H. as *extras*; said orders, however, to explicitly state that such so called extras are not and will not be regarded by the Mechanical Engineer and the committee as such.

The resolution was referred to the City Attorney, with instructions to return the resolution and his opinion to the Water Committee, which will meet at an early day.

The committee then adjourned.

Gas Inspector.

There is probably no more useful and beneficial office in the county than the one at the head of this item. If no such officer existed the public would be subjected to a worse extortion than is now possible, and also be compelled to put up with a miserable quality of gas. It is the duty of the Gas Inspector to take from your homes your meters, test it, give a certificate of its condition and return it to you as often as you may think it needs looking after. It is also his duty to hear complaints of the quality of gas being furnished, and if found deficient in illuminating power, to report the company of the fact. His power does not extend further in this direction, but he should be invested by law with power to enforce upon the gas companies the duty of keeping the quality of their gas up to the legal standard. We understand some of the old monopoly people are attempting to have the important office of inspector abolished, so that they may have consumers entirely at their mercy, but they will hardly succeed. The present incumbent does his whole duty when called on by the public, and the labors of the office are confining enough to keep two men constantly employed in examining meters, and reporting their condition. It is an important office, and should be continued and invested with more power than the law now gives.

Answer to Correspondents.

In answer to "Alphabetical" in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," if taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the results were glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work—my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every day seemed to strengthen her lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above.

HENRY H. M. PATTON.
Lawrence, Marion county, Ind.
—*Cincinnati Times*, Feb. 4 1875.

Oh, how on earth can I be sure
To keep my breath fresh, sweet and pure?
Use SOZODONT.
Oh, has the way at last been found
To keep my teeth white, clean and sound?
Use SOZODONT.

THE CHINESE.

Rev. Dr. Wm. Speer and His Mission.

[*From the Presbyterian Banner.*]

"Rev. William Speer, D. D., late Secretary of the Board of Education of our Church, has been spending a few days in this city, with his honored parents. Last Sabbath he preached in the First church, from Mathew x; 7, 8: "And, as ye go, preach, saying, the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils: freely ye have received, freely give." He stated that thirty years ago, in the same month, of July, he preached a farewell sermon, in the same church, and from the same text, previous to his departure, to the mission field in China. When he reached China, there were not more than a dozen Christians on the coast; now there are ten or twelve thousand—and in was the opinion of intilligent men that, if no further missionary efforts were made in China, the Christian Church is so firmly established there that it would run all over the empire. A century ago the American people proclaimed "Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." The great annunciation, at the threshold of a new century is: "The Kingdom of God is at hand." The speaker declared that the next generation would witness such an advancement of the cause of Christ in the earth as had never been seen before, and explained at length how the prophesies concerning the christian were being fulfilled. The coming to our shore's of thousands of Chinese was a means in the hands of Providence for spreading the knowledge of the Gospel among the teeming millions of that far off empire, and these people ought to be welcomed in a proper spirit and instructed in moral and Christian truths. The only reference he made to Chinese immigration as a political question, was after the close of the sermon. He denounced as unwise and unchristian the declarations in the platforms of the two political parties against the Chinese on the Pacific coast; and stated that his purpose, in returning to China, was to give advice and direction, in whatever way he could, to those intending to immigrate to America. He said the Chinese came here voluntarily, to make some money and return home, just as the people of all lands flocked to California, in 1848, and subsequently, intending to make a fortune and return home. But he saw the hand of God in this Chinese movement, and every Christian should do all in his power to see that the poor Chinese are protected in their rights and instructed in the principles of true religion.

The views and purposes of Dr. Speer will be more fully understood from a communication which recently appeared in the *Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, written by the Rev. Dr. S. C. Damon, who is the editor of a paper published at Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, and who is more widely known than perhaps any other American minister about the Pacific Ocean, through the energy, intelligence and faithfulness with which he has, for a third of a century, labored at Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands—which were so long a chief centre of the commerce of that side of the world—in behalf of the advancement of all the great interests of the Kingdom of God. He, in common with most other Christians in the Hawaiian and other islands of the Pacific, and about the shores of that Ocean, has been for some years past deeply interested in the questions and duties connected with the advent of Chinese labor and trade.

A crisis has arrived, or is now approaching, which demands, on the part of the Christian Church, the prudent but decisive and willing hand of God in this Chinese movement, and every Christian should do all in his power to see that the poor Chinese are protected in their rights and instructed in the principles of true religion.

Pittsburgh Irons.

The following official and professional tests of the strength and purity of iron manufactured at one of our rolling mills—is very creditable to the makers—and the rare excellence of such iron, surpassed by none of any country, should be widely known. We clip from the *American Manufacturer and Iron World*:

Tests of U. S." iron made by C. Seymour Hulton, Esq., three years ago, while assistant inspector of the St. Louis bridge, and C. A. Uber, U. S. N., inspector Louisiana bridge, at Keokuk plate, tested on eye of Riehle Bros.' machine (beam):

No. 1, broke at	68,000 lbs.	per square inch.
No. 2,	"	67,600 lbs.	" "
No. 3,	"	80,400 lbs.	" "
No. 4,	"	64,000 lbs.	" "
No. 5,	"	60,000 lbs.	" "
No. 6,	"	68,000 lbs.	" "
No. 7,	"	65,000 lbs.	" "
No. 8,	"	56,000 lbs.	" "

At another time No. 1 broke at 83,000 pounds to the square inch; No. 2 broke at 73,500 pounds per square inch; another at 76,000 pounds per square inch. Another test on St. Louis hydraulic machine, No. 1, sectional area .8443 inches, broke at 71,421 pounds per square inch; ruptured area, .7153. No 2, sectional area .7885 inches, broke at 69,783 pounds per square inch; ruptured area, .6901 inches. All these specimens could be bent or twisted, cold, in any shape, and showed, when broken, a very finely fibrous fracture. The following analysis was recently made by Prof. George Clay, Analytical Laboratory, Allegheny City:

	PLATE.	BAR.
Iron	99.421	99.710
Combined carbon	.083	.090
Graphitic carbon	traces.	Minute traces.
Silicon	.092	.031
Sulphur	Minute trace.	.001
Phosporous	.063	.071
Manganese	Minute trace.	Minute trace.
Copper	.065	.069
Minute traces of other matter, loss, etc	.019	.019

Of course it is known that Messrs. Brown & Co., of the Wayne Iron and Steel Works, of this city, are the sole manufacturers of this brand of iron.

McKelvey's Auction Sale.

The attention of the public is called to the card of J. H. McKelvey that appears in another column of this paper, announcing that he will sell to the lowest bidder on to-morrow (Wednesday), July 19th, one of the largest stocks ever offered to the public. It consists of Coupes, Rockaways, Cut Under Jerseys, Jump Seats, Phaetons, Buggies, Wagons, &c; also all kinds of harness, new and second-hand; also a rare chance to buy a good horse. He would just here call special attention to a Black Mare that he intends selling, which will be a bargain to the purchaser. She is five years old, will work any place, sound as a dollar, and don't scare at the cars. Any lady can drive her. Also, one very fine bay horse, one roan, with phaeton and harness. All the above horses are good, quiet drivers. Any person needing anything in this line now has a chance to buy cheap, and should not fail to attend this sale. No false bidding. No postponement on account of weather.

Mutual Base Ball Club, of New York, vs. Allegheny, at Union Park, at 4 P. M. to-day. Admission fifty cents.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

The death rate is decreasing; only ten deaths occurred on Sunday.

The Allegheny Finance Committee will hold a special meeting this evening.

The City Treasurer's office is lively just at present. The payment of taxes is the attraction.

Officer Noble shot another mad dog on East Diamond street, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon.

John Hennessy was committed to the Workhouse by Alderman Shaffer for sixty days on a charge of vagrancy.

Squire Smith has issued a warrant against the wife of Wendell Ubsehart on a charge of deserting her husband.

A water main burst on Second avenue, near the copper works, Sunday night. The necessary repairs are being made.

John Tettenbach is wanted at the office of Alderman Hoerr. His wife alleges that he has been beating and abusing her.

James McCabe, an East Ender, living on Larmer avenue, shot at a rat on Sunday, and shot himself through the hand.

Superintendent Atkinson has decided not to commence the work of cleaning the upper Bedford avenue basin until the water clears up.

There were forty-three deaths in Allegheny last week, a very heavy increase. Twenty-nine of the forty-three were under two years of age.

If Mr. Hartupee would push the work as rapidly and vigorously as Mechanical Engineer Lowry can talk, how soon the new pumping works would be completed.

The result of the trial of Andrew Ross and John Clark, of Natrona, who were charged with misdemeanor before Alderman Smith, was the bailing of the delinquents in $500 each.

Sunday evening, while Mr. Wilkins was passing along Twenty-eighth street, near Penn avenue, two thieves attempted to rob him of his watch. They were unsuccessful and beat a hasty retreat.

An old woman named Mrs. Armstrong fell down stairs at her residence on Ohio street, near James street, Allegheny, last evening, and fractured one of her arms. Dr. Buchanan is called the fracture.

Mr. Hartupee says he will have the engines done before the foundations are ready to receive them. Mr. Lowry is of the opinion that Mr. H. will have to put on a good deal more steam if he does.

On the 15th of this month thirty-four oil wells had been finished in Butler county, of which five only have been totally dry. The average daily production of the thirty-four wells is between 14 and 15 barrels.

Yesterday evening a horse took to his heels, scampered along Fifth avenue and spilled out the two occupants of the buggy to which he was attached, but accident both to the men and the animal was happily averted.

The Commissioners of Luzerne county have received a notice from Adjutant General Temple that the back pay of the county for 1875, amounting to $5,879 34, must be paid at once, or suit will be instituted for its recovery.

A runaway occurred on Saturday last on the Steubenville pike, by which a horse, owned by Mr. Craft, became restive and upset the carriage containing two ladies and a child, but luckily without serious injury to the vehicle or occupants.

Melissa Robinson was tried and acquitted of swindling last winter, for shooting and killing Pat Quinlan. Since then she has shot two other men, neither being seriously wounded, however. Probably the jury made a mistake in acquitting her.

The charge of felonious assault, preferred by Archibald Taylor against Denman Smith against Margaret Campbell, resulted in a noisy squabble in Court, in which both parties appear to have been culpable. Archie, however, had to foot the bills.

James Hoffman and Jacob J. Huffman, of Waynesburg, who filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy in the U. S. Court yesterday, are said to be brothers, notwithstanding one spells his name with an "o" while the other uses the "u." Which is correct?

Alderman Milliken yesterday committed John and Patrick Welsh to jail in default of bail to await a charge of aggravated assault and battery, in which Timothy Connor is prosecutor. It is alleged that the accused attacked and beat the prosecutor with clubs and stones, inflicting serious injuries on him.

The body of a man, supposed to be Patrick Marion, was found in the river at McKeesport yesterday. Coroner McCallin held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict of found drowned. The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and the body had evidently been in the water some time. The remains were buried at McKeesport, at the county's expense.

An accident happened last Saturday morning near Temperanceville, when Mrs. F. E. Wells, nurse and child narrowly escaped very serious injury. Mrs. Wells was driving the celebrated horse, Ajax, and the animal taking fright became uncontrollable and bolted along the road at a furious rate until the vehicle was left in a shattered condition in the ditch; but the occupants happily escaped injury, and were taken safely home in other conveyances.

Annie Mishkey yesterday made information before Alderman Donovan, of Allegheny, charging Mathias Theideley with larceny by bailee. She alleges that he collected $490 in money which was due her, and also that she gave him charge of a buggy, wagon and a neat lot of carpenter's shelving, &c., worth over $400, all of which he appropriated to his own use and refuses to turn over to her. He was arrested and held in $1,000 bail for trial.

The condition of McDonald, who shot himself and his wife last week, having improved greatly, an information was made against him for felonious assault and battery yesterday, by officer Sullivan, of the Mayor's police. The wounded man was walking around yesterday, and it is expected he will be able to leave the hospital to-day. In the meantime a policeman is in charge of the bed, which will be removed to the jail, and he will be convalescent in a day or two.

An evening paper remarks: "The statement in a morning paper (the GAZETTE) about the troubles in the Third ward, Allegheny, School Board, relative to the election of a principal in the upper schools, should be taken *cum grano salis*; in other words, it has very little resemblance to truth." And then relates the "facts." These "facts" differ from the GAZETTE'S account in not a single point, other than in calling attention to the change in the law, which requires the Central Board to elect, instead of allowing the District Directors to do so, and the action of the Directors is but recommendatory.

On Saturday evening, a man named McCowan, called at the Twelfth ward Station house and complaining that he had been robbed of $100 in money and a gold watch and chain by disreputable establishment on Penn avenue, known as the County Down House, desired an officer to arrest and search the inmates. The Capt. at the Station house did not take much stock in the story, and declined to interfere. Yesterday the man went before an alderman and sued out a search warrant. A constable made a thorough examination of the locality in question, but did not find the missing treasure.

The twenty-eighth annual session of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association will be held at West Chester, August 8th, 9th and 10th. The only officers of the Association from this section of the State are John Morrow, Treasurer, Miss Leonard, of Indiana county, Vice President, and A. H. Berlin, of the same county, member of the Enrolling Committee. The annual address of welcome will be delivered by R. T. Cornwell, of West Chester, and the response by Professor A. N. Raub. A number of gentlemen from different States and foreign nations, now attending the Centennial, will be present during the week, and address the Association.

Some days since the GAZETTE published the fact that Denmarsh had received a challenge from Ed. Hanlon, of Toronto, to row at that place for $500 a side, and offering the Pittsburgher $50 for expenses to row at Toronto. To this Denmarsh replied that he would give the Canadian $75 to come here, which he declines, but offers Denmarsh that amount to pull at Toronto, and says he will not any place else. The latter refuses the proposition, stating as his reason that the water at that place is only navigable for a row on at long intervals, and if he would go there he migh be detained several weeks. Therefore the affair may be considered off.

The statement in yesterday morning's papers that the Nation Trust Company was paying off its private creditors at fifty per cent., and that $200,000 had been paid in by the stockholders for that purpose, is declared incorrect by one of the Committee on Settlement. But $100,000 have been subscribed for the purpose and $80,000 of the $200,000 paid in. Claims have been purchased to the amount of cash received, and in some instances creditors have settled at as low a figure as thirty-five per cent. and very few have received more than forty per cent. The injunction granted by the United States Court has been extended to September, and by that time it is hoped that the private claims will have been settled.

A few days ago Mr. Wm. Ritcher in this city, had a small transaction with a firm in Pittsburgh—Messrs. Campbell, Jones & Co., in the purchase of goods of some kind, we have forgotten what. On the 11th he forwarded the amount of the bill, as he understood it, and a day or two afterwards received a postal card from the firm acknowledging the receipt of the same with the following note: "It is short 10 cents of amount due. We do not pay exchange." Mr. R. got even with them by getting together ten of the largest sized "Bungtown and Canadian" coppers that he could find, placed them in a box, and sent them by express, leaving the firm to pay twenty-five cents charges.—*Erie Dispatch*.

An evening cotemporary states that conductor Zimmerman was not in the city Sunday and consequently could not have been interviewed by the GAZETTE reporter. If such is the case we owe Mr. Zimmerman an apology but some other person connected with the railroad company is guilty of an additional misrepresentation. The man interviewed by the reporter of the GAZETTE was sitting in the conductors room over the baggage room, and the GAZETTE man was referred to him by a gentleman who seemed to have charge of the place, as the conductor of the wrecked train, and during the interview he stated that his name was Zimmerman; he was so understood at least. He is the fellow who told the lie and not Mr. Zimmerman, and if he will send his name to the office the public shall have the benefit of it.

PERSONAL.

Clerk Hamilton, of the Water Commission, is off on a vacation.

Major Hartzell, Chief of Police, has returned from Philadelphia and resumed the duties of his office.

Mr. Henry W. Lewis, formerly of Pittsburgh, died at Fairfield, Iowa, on the 8th inst., aged eighty-two years. The deceased was born in Wales, in 1794, and came to this country when eighteen, settled in this city and engaged in the practice of law. The deceased married Miss Mary Pittock, and four years ago celebrated their golden wedding. The mother of the bride still lives, at the advanced age of ninety-five, with her grandson, John W. Pittock, Esq., of the East End.

COURT BREVITIES.

MARSHALL HALL was appointed provisional assignee in the matter of C. H. Armstrong & Son, debtors.

NICHOLAS HUFFMAN instituted an action for slander against Michael C. Dwyer in Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday. A capias was issued.

THE only Court in session yesterday was Common Pleas No. 1, in which Judge Stowe sat for the purpose of hearing the returns on the writs of *habeas corpus*.

JAS. HOFFMAN and Jacob J. Huffman, both of Waynesburg, Pa., each filed petitions for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. The petitions were referred to Register Knox.

CHRIST BERGIL, who some days since was committed to jail in default of bail to answer a charge of entering a building with intend to commit a felony, was released yesterday, he having furnished the required bail, $1,000.

MATTHEW GEORGE SMITH yesterday filed a bill in equity against David Wilhelm et al., to effect the division of a tract of land in Fayette township, one-sixth of which is vested in him, and also to have a Trustee appointed for the defendants, who are minor children, and heirs to the other five-sixths.

THE following U. S. officials departed for Erie yesterday morning at 7.12, to attend the U. S. Circuit and District Courts, Judges McKennan and McCandless, District Attorney McCormick, Assistant District Attorney George C. Wilson, Clerk McCandless and Assistant Clerk Lindsay of the District Court, Marshal Hall and a number of Uncle Sam's jurors. Clerk Gamble, of the Circuit Court, left in the afternoon.

WM. TODD, who had been committed to jail by Mayor McCarthy on a charge of disorderly conduct, was brought into Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Todd had been complained against by some of his neighbors, who alleged that he created a disturbance in his own house, thus annoying them. Judge Stowe held, after reviewing the record in the case, that the prisoner could not have been convicted of disorderly conduct. The neighbors might have preferred a charge of nuisance against him, but not a charge of disorderly conduct. The discharge of Todd was ordered.

THE case of Albert King, who was some time since committed to the Workhouse for six months by Mayor McCarthy on a charge of vagrancy, came up for a hearing before Judge Stowe yesterday on a writ of *habeas corpus* and also a writ of *certiorari*. Upon an examination of the records it was found that the prisoner had been in the city but about an hour when he was arrested, and that he had in his pocket at the time a railroad ticket from Chicago to Philadelphia. The Court intimated that there might have been evidence in the case to show that the prisoner was a suspicious character, but there was none to indicate that he was a vagrant—the charge of which he had been convicted. The Court therefore ordered that he be discharged.

HOMŒOPATHIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homœopathic Preparations is at George W. Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Mutual Base Ball Club, of New York, vs. Allegheny, at Union Park, at 4 P. M. to-day. Admission fifty cents.

Special.

Why pay from $3.00 to $10.00 for Gold Fillings when Dr. Goshorn will fill you the same teeth at from $1.00 to $5.00? His fillings can't be beat. Reference: Dr. Sterritt, 277 Penn street; Mr. Chestnut, 315 Liberty street; Rev. Dr. Sproull, 295 North avenue, Allegheny. Remember the number—34 Ninth street, near Penn avenue.

TFS.

Mutual Base Ball Club, of New York, vs. Allegheny, at Union Park, at 4 P. M. to-day. Admission fifty cents.

ADDITIONAL TELEGRAMS.

Sad Death of a Son of Professor Morse.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—The man reported unknown, who was killed on the Pontchatrain Railroad to-day, was Arthur Morse, aged about twenty-seven, son of the late Professor S. F. B. Morse, of New York. Mr. Morse was sitting on the rail of the platform of a crowded passenger car, from where he was thrown by a sudden movement of the train, the wheels passing over his neck, almost serving his head from his body.

The Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Chester Park races—last day. The first race, 2:45 class, purse $1,000, was won by Lady K, in three straight heats, Scott Thomas second, Frank Miller third. Time, 2:35, 2:29½ and 2:30. The second race, free for all, purse $2,000, was won by Sunol, in three straight heats. Time, 2:29, 2:27 and 2:29¼—Huntress second, Nellis Irwin third. The third race, five mile dash, between Wunder's Blossom and Stone's Lady Chester, was won by Lady Chester in 15:07¾.

Suicide of a Jilted Lover.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., July 17.—Azahier Standikle, a German farm hand near this city, shot himself through the stomach on Saturday night, fatally. It is related that he was desperately in love with a German lady to whom he failed to reciprocate his affection. Becoming intoxicated over his misfortune, he committed the rash act.

The Old South Church.

BOSTON, July 17.—The committee in charge of subscriptions for the Old South Church having asked an extension of time for the purchase of the property until January 1st, and the same having been refused by the society, have abandoned all hope of saving the building, and the work of demolition will be begun at once.

The Stevens Battery.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The persons appointed by the Chancellor of New Jersey to receive proposals for the purchase of the Stevens Battery met to-day at Hoboken to receive bids. Five were received. It is understood that two foreign powers are bidders for the battery.

The extension of the insurrection in Turkey will defer, if it does not entirely prevent, the carrying out of the new constitution, which had been suggested, and nearly adopted, immediately on the accession of the new Sultan. The idea was to create a Representative Chamber, to consist of members returned from each Province to the aggregate number of 110, to whom would be added six members for Constantinople, the capital. This Assembly was to exercise control over the finances, vote the budget, revise existing and promulgate new laws, and secure the good administration of justice. It was to have legislative initiative, and the Ministers were to be responsible to it. Each member was to receive a salary of $150 monthly. The difficulty would be that the Mohammedans would almost certainly disdain to treat the Christians as equals, and that the Christians would demand more than could be granted to them at first. Some of the Christians, it may be known, are as proud, as intolerant, and as impracticable as the most bigoted of the Moslems themselves.

An event which is regarded with great interest by astronomers, will occur in August, "Early in the morning of Friday, Aug. 18, the planet Venus will approach very nearly to a star of the fourth magnitude, known as Lambrequins, in Gemini—the least apparent distance of centres being less than one-twentieth part the diameter of the full moon. At that time the planet will be a morning star, rising before the sun, and very few have received more than forty per cent. The injunction granted by the United States Court has been extended to September, and by that time it is hoped that the private claims will have been settled.

A few days ago Mr. Wm. Ritcher in this city, had a small transaction with a firm in Pittsburgh—Messrs. Campbell, Jones & Co., in the purchase of goods of some kind, we have forgotten what. On the 11th he forwarded the amount of the bill, as he understood it, and a day or two afterwards received a postal card from the firm acknowledging the receipt of the same with the following note: "It is short 10 cents of amount due. We do not pay exchange." Mr. R. got even with them by getting together ten of the largest sized "Bungtown and Canadian" coppers that he could find, placed them in a box, and sent them by express, leaving the firm to pay twenty-five cents charges.—*Erie Dispatch*.

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